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**The People's Press.**

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## Select Miscellany.

## THE PASS OF THE DEAD,

OR

THE RANCHERO'S REVENGE.

BY DR. S. COMPTON SMITH.

*La Rinconada* is the name of a rich *hacienda*, occupying, as its name implies, a *nook* or *corner* in the mountains. As you pass up from the sugar fields and orange groves of the fair valley of Monterey, towards Saltillo, and the glorious, ever-memorable battle-field of Buena Vista, your road lies along a narrow valley at the base of the Sierra Madre, which rises, on your left, a sheer cyclopian wall, whose porphyritic crests throw back the rays of the morning sun, while yet the vales below are wrapped in night. This vast mountain range is the great climatic boundary between the Tierra Caliente of the coast plains, and the Tierra Templada of the elevated Table Lands beyond. The only gateway for many leagues through this mighty wall, is that of El Paso de los Muertos (the pass of the dead),—at the eastern termination of which, lies buried in perpetual shadow, beneath the peaks of the Mother Mountain, the rancho of the hacienda, La Rinconada.

This point, being about half way between the two most important positions of our line of operations, during the late war with Mexico, had been made a depot for stores, and garrisoned by a small force of troops from one of the Ohio Regiments. It had previously been occupied by the enemy;—they having erected works at the head of the Pass. It is probably one of the strongest natural positions in the world, for a military stand. The mountains present on either hand a wall of naked cliffs, towering perpendicularly to the skies; while at the bottom of the gorge a deep and narrow ravine is the only passage to the steep and broken wagon track, ascending to the Table Land above.

A handful of brave, determined men, might easily defend the passage, in spite of any force that could be brought against them. A single battery mounted at the head of the ravine, on either side of the road, could be trained so as to completely enfilade the gorge.

The Pass of the Dead is a wild and gloomy spot. Its very name is associated with horrors; and its dark legends are made up of tales of robbery and murder. The cheerful beams of the warm sun never penetrate the wilderness of cacti and poisonous vines that creep over the chaotic mass of rocks, that have tumbled from the cliffs. The crevices of the rocks are planted with innumerable rude crosses; each marking the scene of some fearful crime. Almost choking the passage through this wild gorge is a huge cairn of broken stone, covering the skeleton remains of the victims of some bloody tragedy. This pile, to which the custom of the country requires each traveler to add *his stone*, has given the expressive name to the spot. Concerning this spot, an aged *peon* or chattel servant told me and a company of friends camped on the mountain above it, the following terrible story:

"Well, Senores," he commenced, "the circumstances I'm going to relate occurred nigh about thirty years ago. I was a young man then; Perez, my youngest boy, here, was born that year. I should remember it on that account, if for nothing else; but I have a greater cause to remember it. It was at that dreadful time my boys lost their mother—may her soul rest in peace—and all our people suffered.—But most fearfully were all our wrongs avenged that day. It was the year of the great pronunciamento, when the Mexican people, tired of Spanish domination, had proclaimed Don Augustin Iturbide our Emperor.

"The whole country was in arms; and the two parties were arrayed against each other with the bitterest enmity. It was, as you know, Senores, a war between the Indios and mixed people of the country, and the Criollos and Gachupines, or Spaniards. My old master, Don Perez Mendez, the father of my present master, was then the owner of the hacienda in the valley below; and being a Spaniard of Cordova, was naturally attached to the old government. He commanded a regiment of lancers, made up mostly of the people of the hacienda, and was absent with his troop at San Louis.

"Don Perez had shortly before been engaged with a large force of the insurgents beyond Saltillo, on the very field of Angostura, where your countrymen, Senores, have just defeated the army of Santa Anna. But he had been forced to fall back upon the main army at San Louis. He was a marked man, and the enemy determined to revenge his opposition to the cause by the destruction of his estate here. A friend of my master at Saltillo, gaining intelligence of the intended attack upon the ranche and hacienda, despatched a messenger to us with the information, and recommended us to secrete such valuables as could be removed, and to betake ourselves with our families to the mountains, until they had accomplished their revenge.

"There were about fifty men of us left upon the estate. We had gathered the stock, and driven it to a distant valley where the enemy would be unable to find it; and were still busily engaged in secreting the property of the ranche, when the lookout we had stationed beyond the pass came dashing into the place, with the cry of '*los solados! los solados!*'—the soldiers—the soldiers! He reported that a large force of cavalry was that moment galloping through the pass.

"Calling our people together, we had scarcely time to cross the river and gain the thickets on its banks, when the enemy rushed into the place, and filled the plaza. A portion of them crossed the river above and below where we had taken cover, to cut off our retreat to the mountain.

"Oh! Senores! I cannot describe the horrors of that fearful day. We *peons* were unarmed, and unable to defend our women and children from the murderous slaughter which followed. I saw my Josefa, the mother of my boys here, fall beneath the sabre of a fierce Indio; but as he raised the bloody blade to strike my young Perez, I crushed his skull with a stone, and, catching my children in my arms, joined my comrades in their flight up this very mountain. We had left behind us the mutilated corpses of near one half the members of our families.

"From our hiding places among the rocks we could see distinctly everything that followed. The ranche in those days, Senores, was much larger than it now is. It covered not only the land where it now stands, but extended beyond the willow avenue, and spread over the fields beyond. Indeed, it was rather a *pueblo* (town) than a *rancho*. Where the plaza now is stood a large church, and the family mansion of Don Perez opposite to it.

"Soon the red flames burst from the mansion, and then the church was on fire; and the black fiends, armed with burning brands, ran yelling from house to house, till the entire place was wrapped in flames. We felt the heat from the burning ranche, even here far up on the side of the mountain.

"This cruel sight was more than I could endure. I burned for vengeance. At last I conceived a plan for revenge, and communicated it to my surviving comrades.

"I had observed since boyhood that a huge portion of the cliff, which overhung the canon leading up the Pass, had been partially detached from the mountain. It had probably been rent by the throes of an earthquake; and year after year I had watched the crevice, as it gradually enlarged by the action of water and other causes. The terrific peals of thunder which sometimes reverberated among the mountains, caused the mass to tremble, and threatened to fill up the narrow ravine. The rent had now widened to several feet, and the great rock hung tottering over the abyss. I knew a slight force applied against its inner side would disturb its equilibrium, and send it crashing and thundering into the Pass below. There was no doubt the murderers of our families and companions, after they had glutted themselves upon plunder and destruction, would attempt to return to Saltillo, whence they were sent.—Could we, by some plan, get them gathered in a body in the canon, we might then be revenged to our heart's content.

"My plan was loudly applauded by my fellow peons, and in less than three hours we had passed over to the valley on the right, and provided ourselves with axes and other instruments to put our plan in force. We were satisfied that the enemy would occupy all that day in their search of the valley, and the *ranchereas* scattered through it; and would not attempt their return till late on the following day. We had, therefore, sufficient time to reclimb the mountain and gain the top of the Pass, before they would be abroad.

"All that night we toiled up the almost precipitous face of the mountain, and reached the Table Land just as the sun lit up the smoking ruins of our homes. It was the severest labor of my life we had just surmounted, and throwing ourselves upon the ground, we were obliged to seek a little rest before we could proceed with the labor still before us. But impelled by the fierce vengeance that burned in our hearts, we soon resumed the task.

"In the first place, we required large and strong levers made from the trunks of trees.—The stunted growth of the Table Land was insufficient, and to obtain those suited to our purpose, we had to climb to the crest of the mountains overlooking the Pass. The pines furnished what we wanted. By the time this excessive labor was accomplished, the sun had risen high, and as we had not a moment to lose, we hastened to try their effects upon the rock.

"To our great joy, we found that the force of four men could easily make the huge mass vibrate on its slender pivot. Our united strength would doubtless detach it entirely from the mountain. So, planting our levers, we proceeded to the work which still remained to be done.

"It occurred to me that the soldiers, loaded with plunder, and wild with the excitement of their successful attack, would naturally leave the smoking ruins in straggling parties, and thus spreading themselves along the path leading through the Pass, cheat us in part of the deep vengeance we were preparing for them. We therefore descended into the ravine, and having ascertained the exact spot where the fearful instrument of our revenge would first strike upon the ascending road, we hastily gathered the fragments of rocks which lay scattered around, and constructed a strong barricade across the canon, a few rods above. We worked with a will, and as we had only to tumble the rocks from the high banks on either side, soon threw up a wall impracticable to cavalry, and which would take our foes hours to remove.

"We had scarcely achieved this piece of engineering when the Pass below began to echo the wild sounds of the yelling miscreants, now on their return from their bloody foray.

"As I had anticipated, they straggled along without order; their animals almost sinking under the plunder of our homes. Here and there we could perceive little parties of them, as they wound saunteringly up the Pass; and by the time the advance crowd had reached the barricade the last of the stragglers had but just left the valley. But as the leaders reached the obstruction they were forced to halt, and those below continuing up the steep ascent, soon filled the canon.

"The foremost dismounted and proceeded to remove the barricade. But this was the labor of hours; and before the work was half completed the stragglers had all come up; and, curious to ascertain the cause of the halt, forced their horses forward till they were huddled in a dense mass within the rocky passage.—There were at least three hundred of them.

"In the meantime, we had returned to the top of the cliff, where, under cover of the bushes which grew upon the top of the "Devil's Bite," *(El Bocado del Diable)* as the fractured portion of the cliff had always been called, we could watch whatever was going on below, without ourselves being perceived.

"Now was the time to spring our awful deadfall. Our enemies were crowded directly upon the spot where the huge mass must strike when severed from the mother cliff.

"'Now, men!' I cried, 'to the levers! Think of our murdered wives and children—our slaughtered comrades, our burning rancho—and heave all together!'

"Each one of us threw his weight upon the timbers. The great rock moved; the rent widened gradually for an instant or two; and then the mighty mass leaped with a mad bound into the air. As the rock swayed and tottered upon its crumbling base, we made the opposite cliffs echo with our exultant shouts of—'*Death to the murderers! No mercy to the slayers of women and children!*

"The words were heard by the doomed victims below; and startled by the sound, they had time only to cast their eyes upwards and catch a momentary sight of the frightful object, as it reeled and trembled over their heads.

"At that instant there arose from the ravine a cry of such fearful, awful agony as never before struck upon mortal ears! It was a wild howl of utter, helpless terror! But it was only for an instant that terrific cry was heard; the next it was lost in the awful crash of the severed cliff, as it thundered into the narrow abyss below!

"For many minutes nothing was to be seen below us. The gorge was filled with clouds of smoke and dust created by the awful ruin. But at length, when the breeze that continually blows down the passage, had dispelled the clouds, there lay the canon before us, filled and choked up by immense piles of broken rocks, covering all the space, which, when we last gazed down upon it, was swarming with our living foes. Horses and riders, with the plunder they were bearing from our roofless homes, had disappeared forever; they had been swallowed up in the sudden carnage! Fearful and complete ind d had been the retribution. Not one wretch out of all that band of fierce men ever returned to tell the frightful fate that befell his comrades in that gloomy mountain pass.

"From that awful day, Senores," continued the old peon, after he had paused for a moment to utter a brief *ave maria* and make the sign of the cross, "from that awful day the canon below us has been called the '*Pass of the Dead*,' and the great cairn marks the spot of the '*Ranchero's Revenge!*'"

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Sunday, as a citizen entered the post-office, hat ruined, coat wringing wet, and the water running down the back of his neck, he was met by another citizen, who pleasantly remarked: "Beautiful shower, isn't it?" "No sir—not by a confounded sight, sir—you're a liar, sir!" was the reply.

### DAVIS ON SHERMAN.

*The ex-Confederate President's Notions about the General of the Army and his Book.*

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 27, 1875.

*Col. W. F. Mellen:* My Dear Sir—Please accept my many thanks for your kind letter of the 19th inst., and the accompanying copy of a St. Louis paper containing an extract from the forthcoming work of General W. T. Sherman. My absence delayed the receipt of your letter and this reply to it.

The malice that seeks to revive the nefariously concocted and long since exploded slander which connected my name with the assassination of President Lincoln is quite in character with the man who so conducted his invasion of the South as to render "Sherman's bummers" the synonym of pillage, arson, cruelty to the helpless, and murder of non-combatants, and who closed his career of arson with a false accusation against Gen. Hampton in regard to the burning of Columbia S. C.

But the question arises, why did General Sherman, at the date of his reported conversation with General Joseph E. Johnson, suppose me capable of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln?

He reports a conversation with President Lincoln, from which is to be inferred a desire to have authority for departing from the course which, as a soldier, he must have known was usual and proper towards prisoners of war. Did he hope to get instructions for the slaughter of the Confederate President and Cabinet officers, as set forth in the orders of Col. Dahlgren, when he made his raid against Richmond? If the good natured characteristic reply of President Lincoln taught him that murder was not an approved measure, it seems to have failed to inspire him with the generosity and charity which are ever found in noble minds, or with the chivalry which ever adorns the character of the true soldier and gentleman.

From the articles of surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnson, there was one prohibiting military expeditions in the country east of the Chattahoochie river. That was the best consideration obtained for the surrender of armies, arms, munitions, and manufactories in that section, and it was in violation of that article that the brigades of cavalry, by which I was captured, was scouring the country and freely taking from the unprotected people the little which was left them for their future subsistence. From the statement of Gen. Sherman we learn that a story had been told to the effect that I had been carrying in wagons millions of specie to the South, and therefore we are left to conclude was made that expedition in violation of the agreement of surrender. Though the story of the millions of specie is now admitted by General Sherman to have been a fiction, the admission is made in such terms as would lead the reader to suppose I had been traveling with wagon transportation, and had a few thousand dollars of specie in a valise. But neither supposition would be true. I had recently joined the wagon train, and was about to leave it when captured; my only baggage was a valise, which was packed on a mule, and it contained no specie. The few thousand dollars of specie were in a pair of saddle bags, belonging to Secretary Reagan. Whether that money ever reached the United States Treasury, Mr. Reagan, from whom it was taken, may be able to learn after he shall have assumed his functions as a Representative in the United States Congress.

Should the course of the commanding general of the army, in attempting at this late day to resuscitate a defunct slander against the President of the late Confederacy, and to which slander not even suborned witnesses could give the semblance of truth, be taken as the exponent of the feeling of the army, that arm of the General Government would seem to be ill-suited to the task, of late so largely assigned to it, of preserving civil order, and of restoring harmony among the peoples of the United States! For public considerations it is to be hoped that the ineradicable malignity of Sherman may be an exception to the prevailing sentiments of the United States army.

Again thanking you for your friendly consideration, I am very truly yours.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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### A WOMAN PASSING AS A MAN FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.

The Warrenton (Va.,) *Guardian* states that a woman named Elizabeth Taylor appeared before the Warrington bench of magistrates on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. She appeared in the dock in male attire, and the chief constable, in detailing some of her antecedents, stated that she was the daughter of a gentleman who formerly lived at Penketh, near Warrington; she had been married, but her husband was killed twenty-one years ago. She commenced to wear male attire thirteen years ago, and was employed as a sailor during the American war, and made several trips from South Wales to the American coast in order to supply the Alabama and blockade runners with coals. She was well known by the names of Happy Ned and Navy Ned, and for some time past had worked as a laborer on several farms in the neighborhood of Warrington, having so late as the 12th instant helped to kill thirteen pigs for a farmer at Croft House. She has quite a masculine appearance, and her sex was not suspected until she placed herself within the clutches of the police. She was fined five shillings and costs.

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THE GROWTH OF LONDON.—The metropolis of the British Empire, the largest city the world ever saw, covers, within fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross, nearly 700 square miles, and numbers within these boundaries 4,000,000 inhabitants. It contains more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh. The port of London has every day on its waters 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors. Upwards of 120 persons are added to the population daily, or 40,000 yearly, a birth taking place every five minutes, and a death every eight minutes. On an average, twenty-eight miles of streets are opened, and nine thousand new houses built every year. In its postal districts there is a yearly delivery of 238,000,000 letters. On the police register there are the names of 120,000 habitual criminals, increasing by many thousands every year. More than one-third of all the crime of the country is committed in London, or at least brought to light there. There are as many beer shops and gin palaces as would, if their fronts were placed side by side, reach from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-three miles, and thirty-eight thousand drunkards are annually brought before its magistrates. The shops open on Sundays would form streets sixty miles long. It is estimated that there are above a million of the people who are practically heathen, wholly neglecting the ordinances of religion. At least nine hundred additional churches and chapels would be required for the wants of the people.

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A Delaware man married a woman because she was deaf, and he thought she'd keep her tongue still. So she did, but when he fell into a well and yelled himself hoarse trying to make her hear, he wished that she had ears a foot long, and could hear a whisper a mile away.

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"Oh, my friends," exclaimed a temperance orator, that I had a window in my heart, that you might all look in and see the truth of what I tell you!" "Would a pane in your stomach do just as well," asked a small boy.

### A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

An invention has been patented by a Philadelphia gentleman, by which he claims to convert water without the aid of fire or chemicals into a motive power greater than that of steam, and which, by experiment, has given 1½ tons pressure to the square inch, while a still greater capacity is claimed for it with proper machinery, and it is non-explosive. By a mechanical contrivance, Mr. Keely, the inventor, changes water from an unelastic fluid into an elastic fluid, which can be called by no better name than cold steam. In other words, he obtains from water, without using fire or chemicals, the power now obtained from water by fire and called steam. It is said to be a wonderful invention by those who have seen it tested, who state that it accomplishes all that is claimed for it by the inventor, and believe it is destined to work a great revolution in the world—a greater revolution than that made either by the cotton gin, the steam engine, or the telegraph. These tests have been made before scientific experts, who pronounce it practicable, as indeed the original and oftenrepeated experiments of Mr. Keely prove. He first discovered the principle he has developed in his motor while attempting to make a power-saving water-wheel, and a few years ago applied the power to running stationery engines. To test the power that had been obtained, Mr. Keely then made a cylinder of drawn copper, encased this in wrought iron, and placed around both steel bands close together, making a powerful cylinder. The power was turned on, and the cylinder was torn to pieces in an instant. Then a three-horse power engine was built, and finally a fifteen-horse. These engines have been run in Philadelphia every day for a year, it is said, without the use of fire, and without the use of chemicals, at a cost of not one cent. The fifteen-horse power engine has been run twenty-three consecutive hours with power manufactured in less than five minutes. The advantages claimed for it over steam, in addition to obviating the cost of fuel and delay of taking it, are thus stated:

The smoke-stacks of steamboats will disappear, their boilers be taken out, and the great danger of fire and explosion will be removed.

Its applicability is also said to be even greater than that of steam. These statements come well authenticated, and if correct it may prove to be a more wonderful discovery than that of steam, while its application may be far more universal.

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### THE SILK WEAVERS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

Their number is about 115,000, of whom 35,000 live in Lyons and its vicinity, and the remaining 80,000 in the departments of the, Ain, the Iser, and the Loire, where there are large manufactories of woven goods as well as many private looms operated for the manufacturers of Lyons. Of the 115,000, 36,350 are men, 70,635 women, and 8,015 children. There are two classes of weavers—master weavers, who own their machines, and journeymen working under them for half the price paid for weaving. The silk belongs to the manufacturer, who sends it to the weaver, also to the dyer and winder, and pays per weight or length for the labor of each. The weaving is usually performed in a room of sufficient size to accommodate three or four looms, and adjoins a small room (bedroom and kitchen combined) for the weaver and family. The gross earnings of the master are from four to six francs (80 cents to $1 20), and the journeyman from two to three francs per day. All extra expenses are paid by the master. Jonrneymen dyers work by the day (of ten hours) and earn from 80 cents to $1. For work that does not require special skill, workmen earn from 60 to 80 cents per day of eleven hours. Females are employed in some of the operations, and earn from 45 to 50 cents a day of eleven hours. For over-time, the men receive 10 to 12 cents and the women and apprentices, six cents per hour. From the daily wages a deduction is made for lost time, the moral influence of which is as injurious as the material loss. In Lyons, two-thirds of the hands employed in dyeing lose on the average, twenty days in a year, and the other one-third forty or fifty days. Operatives without work live on credit at first, become involved in debt, then discouraged, and are soon reduced to poverty.

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### ENGLISH PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

The physical strength and hardness of the English have long been a subject for the admiration and wonder of their French and American visitors. These are due to the system pursued by English parents to their children almost from the hour of their birth. Instead of the French bon-bons, French dresses, late hours, and other abominations which make American children especially girls, puny, nervous and sickly at ten or twelve years of age, English children have built up, before arriving at that age, a fund of vitality which lasts them through life. They arise at half-past 7 all the year round. They are carefully bathed and rubbed, and by half-past 8 are hungry for breakfast, which consists of a dish of oat-meal or hominy and a bowl of milk or of Epp's cocoa, with a little stale bread crumbled in it. Instead of oat-meal or hominy they may occasionally have a perfectly fresh soft-boiled egg mixed with stale crumbled bread. After breakfast they pay their mamma an hour's visit, and then go for an hour's walk. On their return they play in the day nursery until twelve, and are then put to bed for an hour and a half. Between half-past one and two they have dinner. This meal should consist mainly of strong beef or mutton broth, wholly free from grease. It must be cooked especially for the children, and the cook must be made to understand that children's meals should be prepared with even more care than grown people's. For desert they may eat a little stewed fruit or rice pudding. At three o'clock they take their afternoon walk, remaining out, unless in the bitterest weather, until five. Then they have what is called afternoon tea—bread and blackberry jam and sweetened boiled milk. The next thing is a good hearty romp in the nursery, in which the whole family takes part, until about half-past six. At seven they are put to bed. This regimen, pursued with slight variations until they are seven years old, produces the results in mature years which travellers admire.

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LOSS BY WEEDS AND INSECTS.—It is estimated that the value of produce annually raised in this country is $,500,000,000, of which amount nearly, or quite, one-fifth, or $500,000 is lost, according to the *American Naturalist*, from the attacks of injurious plants and animals. A single campaign of the army worm cost the farmers of Eastern Massachusetts $250,000 worth of grass. Missouri alone loses from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually from insect depredations. The annual damage to the apple and pear crop from the codling moth amounts to several million dollars, and the work of the curculio is equally costly. A partial remedy is to be found in a close study of insect habits, with a view of ascertaining what insects they are which hold the depredators in check and destroy them. It is hardly possible to estimate the havoc annually wrought by the grasshopper and potato beetle, for example, and any bird or insect which would reduce such pests would be a substantial benefactor to the farmer. As to the injurious plants, or in common vernacular, weeds, the only method that is feasible is to kill them at their very germination by means of proper agricultural machines. The *Country Gentleman* affirms that the annual growth of weeds in this country amounts to 8,000,000 tons, or enough to load a compact train of wagons long enough to span the globe.

### THE PLAGUE OF VERMIN.

A writer in the *Scientific American* says he does not molest the common house fly, believing that it more than compensates for its trouble by clearing the atmosphere of affluvia and the animalcules which arise from the putrefaction of decaying substances during warm weather. So, also with the birds, which are quite numerous here during the summer; instead of shooting them, or setting up scare-crows to frighten them away, I throw out every possible inducement for them to build their nests in my fruit trees. The birds capture a large share of the insects in the larval state, and thus the millers are prevented from depositing eggs for a future crop of worms. As to the loss of the fruit by the birds, the latter are always sure to be on hand in full force in the season of ripe fruit, whether they come early enough to take the worms or not. For the residue of insects which infest my garden, I find that the laboratory of the chemist furnishes material fatal to them all, among which white hellebore and cayenne pepper are of the most utility; the bug or worm which cannot find vegetation unflavored with these articles will seek its breakfast elsewhere, and leave my garden unmolested. A few drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water will clean house plants from lice in a very short time. If mosquitoes or other bloodsuckers infest our sleeping rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroil, and these insects leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash, thrown into their holes or mixed with meal and scattered in their run ways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and storeroom free from ants and cock-roaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwelling, saturate a rag with cayenne in solution and stuff it into a hole, which can then be replaced with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.

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### IMPORTANT TO BATHERS.

Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal. Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause. Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration; but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing naked on the shore or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water, leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air, if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young and those that are weak, had better bathe three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness and faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

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### A WATER FINDER.

A New Hampshire correspondent says that Capt. John S. Godfrey, of New Hampshire Falls, who has gone to California to locate wells, never fails in his "manifestations" as to where water can be found. He works thus: With nothing in his hands he walks over the ground until the water, if any exist, is approached, when he is affected with a nervous twitching in the limbs, which increases as the water is neared, he all the time acting very much like a person with the bars of a magnetic battery in his hands, and following the course of the spring or stream, whichever way it may lead, regardless of walls, fences or other obstacles, and seeming to be controlled and directed by some power which he is unable to resist. Capt. Godfrey claims no supernatural power in the accomplishment of his work, but declares it simply a sensitive organism or powerful current of electricity in himself, so powerful as to attract him irresistibly to living streams and minute deposits beneath the surface. During the late war he located all the wells for the use of the army under Gen. Howard's command.

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### NOTHING IN A NAME.

A writer says: All names were originally significant, and were always bestowed by the ancients with regard to their well understood meaning. Sometimes they were commemorative of some incident or circumstance connected with the birth of the individual bearing them; as, Thomas, a twin; Mains, May applied to one born in that month; Septimus, seventh, etc. In other cases they were expressive of the aspirations, desires, or hopes of the parents; as, Victor, one who conquers; Felix, happy; Benedict, blessed. Not unfrequently they were descriptive of personal qualities, as Macras, tall; Pyrrhus, ruddy; Rufus, red haired. Names are as significant now as they were in the days of Plato, and as important, but are frequently ignorantly or carelessly applied, thus making our personal nomenclature worse than meaningless. "A man with the name of George or Thomas," Leigh Hunt observes, "might as well, to all understood purposes, be called spoon or hat-band!" Blanche is now anything but the flaxen-haired blond which her name indicates. Isabel is no longer brown, Cecilia (gray-eyed) belies her name, and "lets fly the arrows of love" from eyes heavenly blue."

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From the Monroe Enquire.

### LONGEVITY.

The grand-parents of Albert Boyt and his wife (of Goose Creek Township, in Union county) lived to something like patriarchal ages—viz: Jacob Boyt, the grandfather of Albert Boyt, was born in North Carolina, in the year 1740, and died in Bladen county, N. C., in 1858, a Revolutionary pensioner—aged 118 years.

Lydia Thompson Boyt, the wife of Jacob Boyt, born also in Wayne county, N. C., 1745, and died in 1858. Aged 114 years.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Albert Boyt, viz., Simon Crowell, lived to be 108 years old.

Wm. Pyron, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Albert Boyt, died in 1856, at the age of 106 years.

These facts, says Albert Boyt, are taken from the family records.

The paternal grandfather and maternal grandmother of Albert Boyt, averaged 216 years each. The maternal and paternal grand-fathers of Mrs. Albert Boyt, average 107 years each—or taken altogether, the four grandfathers and grand-mother of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boyt, averaged 111½ years.

The four lived through 447 years of human life Can any man and wife in North Carolina, or in all the States, show a record of grand-parents of equal longevity?

The parties referred to must surely be distant relations of Methusaleh, Noah or some other of those 8 or ten centenarians, or millenarians, whose mothers were afraid to trust them out of her sight until they arrived at from 100 to 150 years of age—who never thought of popping the question to a young girl of 115 or 120 until they had themselves arrived at the age of 150 or 160.

Come up, you sickly pining babes of 80 and 90 from Maine and Massachusetts to Texas and California, and stand beside our hale hearty "boys" of the old North State; such as James Belk, Esq., aged 110 or 112 years, (who talks of attending the next Mecklenburg Centennial, if some accident don't happen to him,) and the other names above given. It might here be added that these people did not necessarily die of old age. But like Madam Blaze—"The doctors found when they were dead, their *last* diseases mortal."

NESTOR.

### RADICAL COMPACT.

*How the Radical Editors of North Carolina Conspired to Defeat the Will of the People—Exposing a Ridiculous Scheme.*

The following, published in the Raleigh *News*, is a copy of a secret agreement entered into by the Radical editors of the State, to defeat the will of the people in the matter of holding a convention:

NULLIFICATION.

*Resolved* 1, That it is deemed by this Association good policy for Republicans to support none for delegates to the Convention but those who will pledge themselves to advocate an immediate adjournment of that body, in this manner, defeating the purpose of those who compelled this call for Convention contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the voters of North Carolina, and saving a vast outlay of money to the people.

CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LEADERS AND THE PRESS.

*Resolved*, That the State Executive Committee is hereby respectfully requested, by an address or otherwise, to recommend this policy to the voters opposed to Convention; and that the newspapers connected with the Association will heartily uphold the policy herein indicated and use every endeavor to disseminate this idea among the people.

*Resolved* 3, That there is no more effectual guide to political sentiment than an outspoken and independent press, *and that it is incumbent upon office-holders who are pecuniarily benefited by the success of their party, to contribute of the means to the sustenance of their party papers.*

HELP ME CASSIUS, OR I SINK.

*Resolved* 4, That the Chairman of the Executive Committee of each Congressional District of North Carolina be requested to solicit the office-holders of the District, both State and Federal, to subscribe for a greater or less number of the Republican journals of his District, to furnish the post office address and name of the editor, with a view of circulating such newspapers among the people. The Secretary is instructed to send a copy of each of these resolution to the Chairman of each District Executive Committee.

*Resolved* 5, That this Association will oppose the appointing to office of men who are unwilling to contribute to the support of Republican newspapers; and under proper circumstances, will use its influence to roust office holders who show such illiberal spirit.

OFF WITH THEIR HEADS!

*Resolved* 6, That the Association condemns the employment in Federal offices of those who are unwilling to vote the Republican ticket, and that the employment of such persons will be deemed a sufficient cause, when ascertained, to impel this Association to use its influence for the removal of the heads of officers who thus abuse the confidence of the Republican party.

THE USURY LAW TO BE USED FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

*Resolved* 7, That the passage of the Usury Law is of doubtful utility and that it is likely to cause much distress to the people; and that while it is not recommended that the Republican Press shall take decided grounds for, or against it, it is deemed advisable to take such advantage of an unpopular law as will enure to the advantage of the Republican party.

MUM ON REPUDIATION.

*Resolved* 8, That no true Republican ought to advocate repudiation of the State debt, but it is deemed most fitting that Republican newspapers should not at present discuss the question.

CIVIL RIGHTS A LIVING ISSUE.

*Resolved* 9, That an extended discussion of the Civil Rights Bill is deemed unadvisable, but that the Republicans should never intimate that the bill is wrong in principle, or that it will be disastrous in its operations, and it is believed time will show the people that no evil need be apprehended from its enactment.

A RAILROAD POLICY, (ONE THE CONSPIRATORS A RAILROAD ATTORNEY.)

*Resolved* 10, That the attacks of certain Democratic newspapers upon the Judges of the Supreme Court, because of the guage decision, is infamous and ought to be condemned without qualification by Republican newspapers.

*Resolved* 11, That Republicans are in favor of consolidation, and they do not regard a change of guage detrimental to that project, but believe if carried out in good faith in its full scope, that it would materially assist in building up the North Carolina system from Morehead City to the Tennessee line.

SQUIBS AND POP GUNS.

*Resolved* 12. That pungent paragraphs and short articles are recommended to our newspapers.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR, DELIGHTFUL PEACE."

*Resolved* 13. That the Republican newspapers represented in this Association, whether by letter or by personal representation, will co-operate so far as possible in matters of opinion, and that they will especially refrain from disagreements and quarrels with each other, and so far as is consistent with right and truth they agree to stand by one another.

HELP ME, AGAIN.

*Resolved* 14, That this Association appeals to the Chairman of the Executive Committee to urge upon the Chairman of District Committee *and office-holders* the urgent necessity of sustaining the Republican Press of the State, leaving the matter of solicitation to his judgment.

*Resolved* 15, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary, together with the proceedings of this meeting to every Republican newspaper here represented, and to every editor who has responded to the call by letter; *and it is understood that these proceedings are not to be published*, BUT THE RESOLUTIONS ARE FOR THE "CONFIDENTIAL" USE AND GUIDANCE OF THE EDITORS CONCERNED.

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### A WOODEN HAND GROWING OUT OF A GRAVE.

On Monday our city was unusually excited by the exhibition in the *Courier-Herald* office of a hand of wood which grew out a grave near Yorkville, in Gibson county. It was brought into our office by Capt. G. S. Andrews, of that county, who gives us its history. William Herron was out walking with his wife one Sunday evening not long ago, and in passing an old, neglected graveyard near the public road she saw a gum bush with a bunch of mistletoe on its top, and requested her husband to get it for her. He cut the top off the bush, and commenced breaking off the mistletoe, when, to his surprise and terror, he discovered that the wood underneath presented the form of a human hand. Captain Andrews, hearing of the wonderful discovery, went to the house of Mr. Herron, who, feeling rather discomfortable over the thought that he cut it from a grave and perhaps having some theory as to its supernatural significance, very willingly let Captain Andrews have it. The bush from which it was cut was six feet high, and the hand was on the top, pointing upward, presenting the position of the minister's hand when pronouncing a benediction. It is about the size of a six year old child's hand, with long, slender fingers like those of a person very much emaciated by sickness.—The wood has enlarged formations on each finger and the thumb, representing and corresponding with the joints of the human hand. The most remarkable feature about it is the natural appearance of the nails. They had a kind of flesh color, and the rest of the hand, where the bark had been entirely removed, looks ghastly white.

Mr. Andrews says the grave from which it was cut is supposed to be the grave of a very devout Methodist minister by the name of Butcher, who was buried there many years ago.

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.



## JOB PRINTING.

*We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment; We can furnish, at short notice,*

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c


### *COUNTY CONVENTION!*

SATURDAY, JULY 10TH.

The Conservative party of Forsyth county are called upon to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Winston, on

SATURDAY, JULY 10TH,

for the purpose of nominating a candidate as delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 6th of September, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State.

**Each Township is requested to hold a primary meeting on Saturday, July 3rd, for the purpose of nominating Township officers, and appointing delegates to the County Convention.**

It is hoped that there will be a general turn-out of the people.

By order of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The time, place and object of holding the County Convention of the Conservative party will be seen from the above. It is of the utmost importance that each township hold primary meetings and appoint delegates to the County Convention to be held at the court-house on the 10th proximo, in order to ensure harmony and good feeling in our ranks during the summer's campaign. If every Conservative who is in favor of the much needed Constitutional reform and opposed to Radical misrule, **will take an interest in the Convention election, and exert himself accordingly, we have no doubt of the triumphant election of a delegate from this county who will reflect honor and credit on the State**

A large majority of the white men who voted for the present Carpet Bag State Constitution, hoped the time would soon come when an opportunity would be offered to change it to suit themselves better. That time is at hand. Let us make good use of it, for an opportunity may never be offered again.

### *OHIO DEMOCRATS—THEIR PLATFORM.*

COLUMBUS, O., June 18.—Democratic Platform: Adherence to the principle of the fathers of the Republic. Opposition to aggressions of either upon the functions of the co-ordinate powers of the government or exercise of functions reserved to the public. Protection to all citizens regardless of anything. One term and twenty-five thousand dollars as salary. No grants of money credit or lands to any schemes. Abolition of National Banks. Issue of legal tenders to meet the wants of trade and establishment of State banks of discount and deposit under State regulations. Half of the Customs to be payable in legal tenders. No currency but legal tenders. Complete separation of church and State, and no secular schools.—Continued tyranny and cruelty to Southern States denounced.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—At the Republican meeting held on Saturday last, at the court-house, Dr. Wheeler was nominated as the Radical candidate for a seat in the Convention,—we presume, according to the Radical programme, to vote for an immediate adjournment of the Convention, as soon as convened. Such a course, we learn, Judge Pearson has declared would be revolutionary. And, we believe it would be fraught with great evil, and calculated to bring about a state of affairs much to be deplored by all good, quiet, peaceable citizens, from the Mountain region to Roanoke Island.

We learn there is considerable dissatisfaction among the Republicans, at this indication of attempting to thrust all the honors and profits of high station upon one individual.

VOTE OF THE STATE.—The Republican party in this State polls some 90,000 votes, of which 75,000 are negro votes, there being only about 15,000 white Republican voters, or about one-sixth of the strength of that party in North Carolina.

When it becomes more and more apparent, that the Republican party only use the colored men to vote, and really care nothing for them otherwise, but will cheat and swindle them out of their hard earnings whenever opportunity offers, of which the Freedman's Saving Bank affair in Washington City. the headquarters of Radicalism. is an example, a change will come over the spirit of the dream of the colored people, and they will cut loose from a party which holds the promise to the ear but breaks it to the hope.

REFORM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The movement begun by Gov Chamberlain of South Carolina in the name of Reform continues to excite comment, with great division of opinion as to its scope, purpose, and probable issue. In the Columbia letter, a staff correspondent of the *Tribune* concludes his history of this movement, and reviews the present phases of political sentiment in South Carolina.

Gov. Chamberlain would seem to have fought a good fight against the corruptionists, winning in almost every battle, although the enemy was bold, confident and unscrupulous. Thus far his administration has been marked by a series of surprises, which have been agreeable to none more than to those who opposed his election on the ground of his reputed questionable relations with the robber gang who reduced the State to bankruptcy and made its name a by-word in the politics of the country. It is a good sign that the leaders of this gang are now his bitter enemies. He has only to persevere, and with the hearty co-operation of the Conservatives and honest Republicans, South Carolina may be redeemed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ACQUITTED.—Messrs. Richardson, Belo & Co., editors and proprietors of the Galveston Texas *News*, were arraigned on a charge of contempt of court; which charge, however, was not sustained, and the parties were dismissed.

### *EUROPEAN CROPS.*

It would perhaps be prudent to receive with some allowance the late cable reports relative to the condition of the European crops. It is a fact to be noted, as suggesting a commentary on these reports, that they have been confined entirely to unfavorable features, and have made no allusion in any instance to the great improvement in the crops of England and the Continent that mail advices uniformly represent as having set in about the beginning of May and which has established almost uniformly good prospects for the harvest. About two weeks ago the cable informed us of serious effects to the French crops from drouth. Our mail advices of the same date make no allusion to anything of the kind. On the contrary, our advices from Saumur of May 20th state: "Since our last report, the weather has been very favorable for vegetation, and the present appearance of the growing cereals is most luxuriant and promising well for the future." A Paris report of the 21st ult., says: "The wheat plant on heavy soils continues to give general satisfaction;" and another report from the same point, dated a day later, states: "The heat lately prevalent has been succeeded by thunder showers in a large number of places, particularly in Lorraine and Burgundy, and the greatest benefit has been derived therefrom."

Our advices from Germany and South Russia come up to May 22, and, without exception, represent the weather as eminently favorable to vegetation and the condition of the crops as highly satisfactory. In view of this uniform testimony from a variety of points, we are at a loss to understand what the *Mark Lane Express* can refer to when, in its report for last week, it speaks of injury on the Continent from "frosts and drouth."

Another cable report, dated London, June 8th, says: "Late advices from Hungary give discouraging reports of the crops, which have been exceedingly backward, and indicate a generally decreased yield." How this compares with the following commercial advices from Pesth, of May 22, we leave our readers to judge: Weather fine. The weather during the last seven nights has been pre-eminently Spring-like. The whole of vegetation has been marvellously refreshed and invigorated, and with gigantic strides is now making up for the time that has been lost." Had the London grain trade attached any importance to the sort of rumors that have been cabled over to New York. we should not have witnessed the dullness and weakness in that market that have lately prevailed.—*New York Bulletin.*

### *THE BEECHER TRIAL.*

**As the Beecher trial draws to a close the excitement in Brooklyn and New York is becoming intense and all-pervading. The Brooklyn *Argus*, of Friday, says:**

**"After five months waiting with various floods and ebbs of interest, the excitement was yesterday such as has not been seen in Brooklyn since the trial commenced. On the previous day Mr. Beach admitted that Mr. Beecher was a great man, and had done many noble things, but said he proposed to show that this did not guarantee to him the right to desecrate Theodore Tilton's home.** Aside from the sardine-like pack in the Court House, several hundred persons assembled around the building to hear the explanation. Mr. Beach was frequently interrupted by applause during his remarks, which the Court was powerless to suppress, and when he left the building he was surrounded by an immense, cheering crowd, which followed him until he took refuge in Judge Morris' office.

"Beach briefly touched upon the theory once so prevalent of granting indulgences to those who contributed money or service to society. But he said, this community and this age of the world are not prepared to sanction the idea of sacrificing one man's family to gratify the passions of any other man, even if that man were Henry Ward Beecher, Under such a rule, what has occurred to Tilton's house-hold may occur to that of any person. In reply to the argument of the other side, that Mr. Beecher's previous professions and oath of his sacred office forbid the idea that he could have committed the offence of adultery, Mr. Beach recited the history of sixteen clergymen who had been convicted of this offence.

"The scene at the adjournment of the court was certainly one of the most remarkable that ever characterized a judicial proceeding in any country. The vast concourse that thronged the entrances. crowded the stairway and filled the vestibule, lingered to greet the orator of the day, and when Mr. Beach emerged, the enthusiasm that had been so long repressed found vent in a perfect storm of cheers. Anon it subsided, only to break forth again with greater ardor than before, the multitude following him down the street, and continuing their acclamations until he disappeared. If this case lacked anything to make it historic, such an outburst goes far to suppress that want. It recalls the popular tumult so graphically described by Macaulay, that followed the trial of the Bishops, and the demonstrations that attended the impeachment of Warren Hastings when old Westminster echoed to the sonorous eloquence of Burke, the rattling volleys of Sheridan, and the fiery periods of Fox."

☞ By request, we publish the following cautionary section, as to the "Mail Car" on Rail Roads; The public would do well to read it:

SECTION 23. The car or apartment allotted to the use of a route agency is for the exclusive accommodation of mails, and the persons specially appointed to take charge of the same. It is strictly private, not to be entered by any person except regular special agents of the Post Office Department, and those who may be otherwise duly authorized. The conductor of the train however, will have access to it in the performance of his duties, and, in case of necessity, other rail road hands may pass through, but none of them shall be allowed to remain therein.

**Boss Tweed, of New York, has been released from the Penitentiary, by a recent opinion of the Court of Appeals.** He was convicted of misappropriating city funds, and sentenced to hard labor for life. It was made to appear that there was error in the proceedings which convicted him or want of jurisdiction. There are other charges against him, and he will probably give the bail demanded for his appearance at the proper time to answer these charges.

Says the Wilmington *Star*: General Sherman has written a book descriptive of his military operations during the late war. It will be remembered that he charged Gen. Hampton with burning Columbia. In his book, however, he admits that the charge was groundless and says he made it in order to shake the faith of his people in him. Here we have a published confession from the Commander in Chief of the Armies of the American Republic of having uttered a willful falsehood.

The wheat harvest turns out better than was expected. In some localities it is unusually heavy.

### *REPORTED END OF THE RAILWAY ROW —THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.*

The railroad war is regarded as having in effect ended, although the settlement arrived at by the contending parties may not be officially made until a few days hence. The compromise agreement was indorsed on the part of the **Baltimore** and Ohio Railroad by the Vice-President of the Board of Directors, Mr. King, and is subject to the review and approvrl of President and directors; but it is not likely that Mr. King will make any concessions beyond those covered by his instructions from President Garrett. The treaty of peace is understoood to be substantially as follows: The rates of freight are to be uniform, as agreed upon before the war, but pro-rated per ton per mile. This gives advantage on the score of distance to the Baltimore and Ohio road, on Southwestern freight, and to the New York and Pennsylvania roads on the North-western freight. To all competing points the tariff is to be uniform, and pro-rated per mile. The Baltimore and Ohio busines is to have the same and equal facilities and privileges over the Camden and Amboy road as are extended by that road to other connecting roads. It is agreed upon that if any disputes or differences arise hereafter between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads, the same shall be referred to committees, to be chosen by the respective boards of directors for arbitration, before any hostile acts shall take place or any existing arrangements be broken.

This compromise appears to be fair to the roads immediately concerned and advantageous to the public and to the shareholders of all the trunk lines. A revengeful and ruinous competition can only end in breaking down the value of railroad propertyand in impairing the efficient service and safety of the roads. Such a war as that, which may now be considered ended, only benefits stock gamblers. A few weeks of freight below the legitimate rates is no real advantage to the business community.—*New York Herald of the 13th.*

### *BUNKER HILL.*

*Centennial of the Great Battle—Magnificent Military Display—Grand Parade of Knight Templars.*

BOSTON, June 17.—The day was cloudless, and every train swarmed with visitors. Teams were prohibited from using the streets. Notwithstanding the vast crowds, the order was excellent and there were but few arrests. The State troops led the parade. Most hearty shouts were reserved for the Philadelphia Regiment clad in grey, the Maryland fifth, the Charleston Light Infantry and the New York seventh. The Maryland fifth bear its elegant flag presented to it yesterday. The parade of soldiers occupied two hours in passing the State House.

While the military review was proceeding at **the State House, the commandery of Knight Templars of Bosten, escorted their visiting** brethren of the Richmond Commandery, to Charlestown, where they were received by the Coeur De Leon Commandery, and thence to the Odd Fellows Hall. Addresses of welcome were made by the Hon Richard Frothingham of the Coeur De Leon Commandery, and by Grand Commander W. B. Isaacs, which were responded to by Ex-Gov. Walker of Va.—Speeches were also made by eminent Commander Patterson of the Coeur De Lean Commandery and eminent Commander W. E. Tanner. A collation closed the exercises. The general display was the most magnificent ever seen in this city.

The entire procession was seven miles long, and was composed of thirty thousand people.

### *FROM MISSOURI.*

We have been kindly furnished with the following, which will be interesting to many persons in this section of country:

KINGSVILLE, MO., June 10, 1875.

E. A. VOGLER, ESQ.,—*Dear Sir:* In consequence of chinch bugs and drouth last year, crops of every kind were almost a total failure in Western Missouri. Large numbers of stock died through the winter for lack of feed. This Spring the farmers made unusual efforts to recuperate by planting early. The first, and many of the second planting was swept away, leaving the farmer without a crop, penniless, and almost hopeless. The grasshopper eggs were deposited here last fall as numerous as the sands upon the sea. The hatching process began about the last of March, and up to this date still goes on, while the first have taken to themselves wings, but are too feeble to fly.—Every vestige of every green thing upon the face of the earth has disappeared, and looks as black and bare as midwinter. Fruits of all kinds have gone the same way, and the trees are as bare as in autumn.

In western Johnson county, especially in Kingsville Township, very great suffering and destitution prevail. The citizens of more favored localities are doing everything in their power to mitigate suffering and brace up the faltering, but when all is done that can be accomplished here, with no vegetables, no fruit, no wheat and no prospect of a corn crop, there must be suffering to an alarming extent, if not actual starvation.

This is written in the interest of North Carolinians, living in this Township and other parts of western Johnson county, many of whom are in need of the commonest necessaries of life, and any contributions sent them by their friends in North Carolina, or elsewhere, will be thankfully received and properly applied by the undersigned.

The exertions of your personal influence in behalf of the sufferers, and the co-operations of all to whom these facts may be made known, are earnestly and respectfully solicited.

C. W. MOSS,
MARTIN MARIAN,
E. BLACKBURN,

Committee for relief of N. Carolinians.

Report of Committee on condition of crops in Kingsville Township, Johnson County, Mo., June 9th, 1875:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acres of Wheat sowed, | 3,025. | Totally destroyed | |
| " " Oats " | 765 | " | " |
| " " Meadow " | 1,320 | " | " |
| " " Millet " | 235 | " | " |
| " " Rye, " | 65 | " | " |
| " " Flax " | 25 | " | " |
| " " Corn planted, | 7,365. | 6,935 totally destroyed. | |

**And the committee further report that a large amount of corn land was prepared, in addition to the above, and not planted on account of the grasshoppers.**

Pastures and potatoes also destroyed.

D. B. REAVIS, *Chairman.*

Report of Relief Committee for Kingsville Township, Johnson County, Mo., June 9th, 1875:

There are now in the Township about 63 families who are destitute (or will soon be) of provisions, and have no means to procure them, and will be compelled to suffer unless assistance is afforded them. There are about 100 farmers who cannot raise a crop this year unless they are furnished with seed for planting and feed for teams.

J. E. HICKMAN, *Chairman.*

The above reports were this day approved by the Relief Association of Kingsville Township.

D. K. HOBBS, *President.*

J. E. HICKMAN, *Sec'y.*
June 9th, 1875.

OMAHA, June 14.—Immense clouds of grasshoppers made their appearance, flying northwest, over this place, about eleven o'clock today, but none have alighted. They have appeared in immense swarms at Plattsworth, Neb., and are destroying everything before them. They move every morning northward.

From the Warrensburg Democrat of June 18th.

### *HELP US.*

It is absolutely impossible for any one, who has not had the opportunity to see what destitution exists in our county, to have any adequate conception of our condition. If half the truth were made public, it would be sufficiently harrowing to bring a tear of sympathy from the most callous-hearted wretch in christendom.

We are telling no sensational story when we say that hundreds of people in Johnson county are living on bread and water, and in a great many instances even that is about exhausted. Judge D. B. Reavis told us, on Wednesday, that the destitution is so great in his (Kingsville) township, that scores of people, who are ordinarily good livers, are actually emaciated and sick from lack of something to eat. He says that whole families are, and have been for weeks past, living on bread and water and now the bread is exhausted.

Mr. William S. Foster, of Simpson township, brings a similar report from his neighborhood. He says that he knows more than fifty people, men, women and children, in his neighborhood, who are dragging their emaciated forms about, and working all they can, and subsisting upon a very meager supply of bread and water.

When such gentlemen as these vouch for the truth of this, it no longer leaves any room for doubt. They are as responsible, in every sense of that word, as any gentlemen in the State of Missouri, as is abundantly established by their reputation in this county.

Then, we say to our friends in Saint Louis and elsewhere, where this blighting, withering curse and deep distress has not fallen, help our people, and for God's sake, help them at once. Ten days hence may be too late. The starving mother may have pressed her dying chiid to her bosom for the last time. The father and husband may have seen his children and wife gasping and struggling in death, as they piteously beg him for bread; and he must stand and see this, though his heart burst, for he can't help it. Help may be just in sight, but it may be too late.

We could multiply testimonials by the score, as to the truth of this, but it certainly can't be necessary. If those who are able to help us will not believe what is so abundantly established, they would not believe though one arose from the dead. Send help at once, if you expect to accomplish anything, for it will not take much longer for hundreds of the people of Johnson county to be beyond the reach of aid.

**Another article in the same paper says: We had two failures of crops. In 1873 and in 1874 the crops were short on account of the drought. In 1874 the chinch bug destroyed what the drought had left. And in 1875 the** grasshoppers covered the face of the earth, destroying everything in portions of Johnson county. If we can get seed corn, Hungarian and turnip seed, we may save ourselves from absolute starvation; but these must be donated, as the people hav'nt the money to pay for them.

### *THE N. C. UNIVERSITY.*

The Trustees met at Raleigh last week and elected the following gentlemen to fill Professorships:

*Mathematics*—Charles Phillips, now of Davidson College, an old Professor at Chapel Hill.

*Agriculture*—Prof. John Kimberly, now at Asheville, and a Professor at the Hill before the war.

*Engineering*—Ralph H. Graves, Jr., 24 years of age, son of R. H. Graves of the Graves and Horner School in Hillsboro.

*Languages*—J. DeB. Hooper of Wilson, N. C., Professor at Chapel Hill near forty years ago.

*School of Philosophy*—Rev. A. W. Mangum, pastor of Edenton Street Methodist Church of Raleigh.

*Natural Science*—Rev. A. F. Redd of Raleigh.

*Adjunct Professor of Literature*—George P. Winston of Bertie county.

ST. NICHOLAS.—The favorite and brilliant monthly for young folks opens with a seasonable article "Jack's Independence Day," just suited to the capacities of young minds, and will interest the boys. The "Eight Cousins" by Mr. Alcott continues to increase in interest. A sketch of a naval victory 100 years ago will be read with interest, while the "Young Surveyors" success in capturing Snow-foot will cause the boys to cheer. The other departments are good —$3 a year. Scribner & Co., 745 Broadway, New York.

The July number of Lippincott's Magazine, beginning the sixteenth volume, is peculiarly bright and sparkling, possessing all the usual characteristics of this delightful periodical. The opening article, "May in June," gives the reader an idea of life at Cape May, the popular Sea Shore Summer resort, for the Middle and some of the Southern States. The other articles are very interesting and calculated to entertain **as well as instruct. $4 per year. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co.**

SCRIBNER for July, has a splendid article on "The city of the Golden Gate, giving the reader a fair idea of that great city. "The Girl at Rudder Grange" is amusing. These initiatory papers are followed by unexceptionably good articles "A Farmer's Vacation" "Story of Seven oaks" and a number of readable papers. It is undoubtedly one of the best periodicals for varied and entertaining reading published. $4 a year.

**Reports from five-sixths of Missouri promise immense crops. It is estimated that the Arkansas Valley will produce 2,000,000 bushels wheat and Northwestern Kansas as much more in rye, barley and oats.**

**A tornado prevailed at Quincey, Ill., on the 16th. Many houses are prostrated, and one man killed and many hurt.**

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN PORTUGAL.—Information has been received at the Department of State of the passage by acclamation, on the 22nd of March last, of an act by the Cortes of the Kingdom of Portugal, granting the unconditional freedom to the remaining Portuguese slaves known as apprentices of freedom. The act in question puts an end to slavery forever in Portugal and her dependencies, and not only proclaims the freedam of the apprentices and the abolition in the Portuguese dominions of man's pretentions to man, but declares that the labor of the apprentices now under tutelage is free, and that they are at liberty to make their own contracts, subject only to the revision of the proper authority.

A MILLION DOLLAR WEDDING PRESENT.—Miss Alice M. Singer, daughter of the sewing machine inventor, was married on Wednesday in South Devon, England, to W. A. P. La Grove, formerly of Brooklyn. It is stated that the bride's dower is one million dollars, in addition to which she received ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds. Her wedding dress cost one thousand dollars, and each of the six bridesmaids received a dress worth two hundred and fifty dollars from Mr. Singer.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### STATE ITEMS.

FACTORY BURNED.—We learn by a "postal" from the Senior, that the large Spoke and Handle Factory belonging to Clark & Emmert, situated at Rowan Mills, Western N. C. R. R., was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th, together with a large lot of flour, bacon, lard, corn and wheat. Loss $10,000.—*Statesville American.*

SEVERE HAIL STORM.—We have been informed, that on last Saturday there was a most destructive hail storm in Davie county, commencing near Reedy Creek and extending into Davidson, a distance of more than ten miles with a breadth of one and a half. The stones were in some instances so large, that shingles were knocked from the roofs of buildings, and turkeys and other fowls killed in numbers.—The damage to wheat and other crops is said to have been extensive.—*Statesville American.*

At Yadkin College some of the hailstones weighed three quarters of an ounce. The storm was also very severe in and around Lexington.

A severe hailstorm visited the upper portion of Mecklenburg county and Caburrus around Concord. On some farms the damage was severe.

A Pasquotank woman gave birth to an infant, in the Asylum, the other day. She had not been long in the institution.

At Wake Forest College commencement, the following degrees were conferred upon the members of the graduating classes: Bachelor of Philosophy—R. C. Standing, Wake county. Bachelor of Sciene—W. W. Jenkins, Charlotte. Bachelor of Arts—L. W. Bagley, Johnston county; W. C. Brewer, Wake Forest; Thomas Carrick, Davidson county; J. Y. Phillips, and M. D. Phillips, Stokes county. Master of Arts —John E. Ray, Wake county; H. R. Scott, Rockingham county.

Mrs. Adams, formerly of Lincolnton, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. T. C. Lindsay, in Morganton, on the 11th inst. It is a singular case. Dr. C. Happold, who attended her, thinks he discovered symptoms of poison. She said she had taken nothing, but she was bitten by an insect of some kind some years ago, and every Spring since, the bitten place would become inflamed. A *post mortem* examination was to have taken place, with what result we have not learned.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Mr. Howell Dobson, of Warsaw Township, Duplin county, caught his foot in the carriage of a saw mill, fell across the log, when, in attempting to catch, his left arm came in contact with the saw and was nearly severed. It was subsequently amputated just below the elbow. His back was also badly injured.

It is said that Judge Mitchell contemplates resigning his position at an early day, if he has not already done so. His advanced age and feeble health induces him to resign.

If there are in North Carolina any relations of Lucian B. and N. S. Outlaw who lately died unmarried and heirless in Texas, let them address Mr. N. B. Outlaw, Mifflin, Tennesse, and they may find that they have come into a large property.

**At Weldon last week, the trotting race was won by Bob Lee in three straight heats, beating Ajax from Martin.** Bob Lee belongs to V. B. Sharpe, from Edgecombe. The running race was won by Hope over Piney Woods of Halifax. Hope is the property of Dr. Staton, of Edgecombe.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: Mr. A. L. Johnson, of this vicinity, has just harvested an eight acre lot of winter oats which cost no labor. The land was in oats last year, and after taking off the crop, his cattle ran on the field until October, when they were taken off. The "stand" of volunteer oats was so promising about that time that Mr. J. concluded to leave it undisturbed, to see what it would do. The result was highly satisfactory; the best oats raised on his farm this year was on that lot—the heaviest in head as well as much the largest yield in quantity. Mr. Johnson offers this extraordinary circumstance as suggestive of several points of general interest to the farming community. He thinks seeding oats with a plow buries the seed too deep for a good stand, and that if put in with a harrow much less seed per acre would be required. He thinks, also, that a heavy roller to pack the land would be serviceable as a protection against frost and affording a firmer foot hold for the plant.

Col. George Williamson, the able Senator from Caswell, in reply to numerous solicitations to become a candidate for Convention, prints a card in the Milton *Chronicle*, in which he declines. He says: "I was a member of the Legislature calling a Convention, and if sent as a delegate to that Convention would as a Legislator have to pass upon the action of that body and I should feel that in passing upon my own acts I should lose that independence of thought and action which I always hope to be able to exercise."

Prof. W. H. Neave, the founder of the Salisbury Cornet Band, and one of the best band instructors in the country, after an absence of six years, has returned to Salisbury, and will take the leadership of the band.

Says the Charlotte *Observer*: "Contributions to the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, have been coming in so slowly for the last month, that the manager finds himself in a straight, and if assistance is not forthcoming right away, the little orphans are likely to suffer for food."

The property of the Fair of the Carolinas at Charlotte is offered for sale. The Association is only in debt $736.37.

It is charged that the guns of the Raleigh Light Artillery which did such serious damage to two members of the Company at the Charlotte Centennial, were condemned pieces, and were turned over by the War Department to a Southern company because no other use could be made of them.

### GENERAL NEWS.

A PROFITABLE ADVERTISING JOB.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that the total amount of the bill for the publication of the delinquent tax list of the District of Columbia in the *National Republican* will be about $90,000, of which more than $70,000 will be clear profit. It occupies 420 columns, and is by law to appear four times, at the rate of 25 cents a line for each insertion. As originally passed the law required eight insertions, which would have made the bill nearly $200,000, of which at least **$170,000 would have been profit. At the last session of Congress the original act was so amended as to provide for four publications, and to postpone the advertisement from March to June, thus reducing the number of publications and cutting down the expense one-half.—The expense has been still further reduced by the settlement of a great number of delinquent taxes within the past three months. The *Tribune's*** correspondent alleges that the influence of the White House was used to secure the job for the *Republican*, and thinks it an ample remuneration for its energy and devotion in advocating a third term for Gen Grant.

SOLAR INCENDIARISM.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "Two incidents have just occurred which more than suggest that some 'mysterious' fires may have had their origin in the action of the sun on glass. A few days ago the master of the steam-tug Volunteer, in Plymouth Sound, found that a large hole had been burned in the centre of the covering of his berth, and that the fire had penetrated to the bed itself, which was smoking.—It was then discovered that this resulted from the concentration of the sun's rays by the glass dead-lights in the side of the vessel. The grounds of a new mansion at Paignton are entered through gates richly gilt and ornamented. To protect them temporarily, they were covered with canvass. On Sunday afternoon this covering was found to be on fire, and was burned, one of the lamps above being broken by the heat. All ordinary theories of the causes of fire failed to account for this one, and it was discovered that the globular lamps of the gate concentrated the solar rays and directed them on the spot where the canvass had been, and thus doubtless occasioned the fire."

METHODIST MISSIONS.—The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the recent meeting in Nashville, made the following appropriations for the next year:

| | |
|---|---|
| To the China Mission, | $7,500 |
| To Mexican " | 11,300 |
| To Indian Mission Conference, | 9,000 |
| To German " " | 4,500 |
| To Western " | 2,000 |
| To Denver " | 3,000 |
| To Los Angelos " | 3,000 |
| To Columbia (Oregon) " | 4,000 |
| To Pacific (California) " | 5,000 |
| To Florida " | 3,000 |
| To Brazil Mission, (just organized) | 1,000 |

To meet this appropriation and to provide for further enlargement of the mission work of the Church, the Board assessed $100,000 among the several annual conferences.

HONOR TO SCHURZ.—Ex-Senator Carl Schurz, if he has not exactly found himself vindicated at last in the land of his nativity, has the satisfaction of being able to "shake hands across the bloody chasm" of German politics. In Berlin, where perhaps he would have been put in jail and subsequently hung some years ago, he was the recipient of a banquet tendered by Americans, resident members of the Prussian diety and professors of the Berlin University. Mr. Schurz is one of those prophets who is without honor in his own country until he first leaves it, and reaping honor in some other land, returns on a short visit.—*Exchange.*

PUNISHING CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY.—Recent accounts from Turkey represent that severe punishments continue to be inflicted on those who renounce the Mahommedan faith and embrace Christianity. Formerly such converts were cruelly put to death; but the combined protest of Christian powers effected an amelioration in this respect. But imprisonment and stripes are still inflicted, and the victims are subjected to scoffs and revilings.

Glorious indeed is the religious liberty of our own free country; and how strikingly its contrast with this condition of things in Turkey.

Quite a number of cows have recently died in Abbeville county, S. C., from bleeding at the nose. It is a new disease in that locality, and no means has yet been discovered of arresting its progress.

**An interviewer tried to get something out of** Butler touching Grant's letter. "Nay," said Bully Ben, "I renounce the Devil and his works." This is said to be the most sudden conversion on record.

SPOTTED TAIL'S IDEA OF JESUS CHRIST.—A correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* interviewed Spotted Tail while in Washington and among other things questioned him as to his belief in the Saviour, and the Indian's answer was as follows:

"I have heard all about him; how good he was; what great things he did; how he would help the bad man to be good, and how he would help lead all who would listen to him to the Great Spirit, his Father; and I have also heard how the white man killed him. The Indian never would have done that; he never would have murdered the Son of the Great Spirit. He would rather have loved him better than his own life; would have given him anything and all he had, and for him would have gone upon the war-path and conquered the world. It was for a long time after I first heard about Jesus Christ that I did not understand how the white man could have killed him; but when I got better acquainted with the whites, when I realized the fact that they had no respect for the rights of the Indian; would take away his home where he was born, murder him and his children, despoil his women, and rob him of his winters food, I then readily understood how they could ever kill the Son of the Great Spirit as they did."

FROST.—On Sunday night, June 13th, a very heavy frost visited the southern sections of New Jersey. The damage done to growing crops is said to be very heavy.

## TAX NOTICE.

The Corporation taxes are now due, and the lists made up from the State and County lists of Real and Personal property. It is ordered by the board of Commissioners that the Taxes be collected as speedily as possible. It is hoped therefore that tax payers will come forward and pay their taxes, as there is work necessary to be done on the streets for which money is needed. The taxes are $1.50 on the Poll, $1.50 for Road tax, and 50c on the $100 valuation of Real and Personal property.

Please call on me at Patterson & Co's, Store.

L. N. CLINARD, Tax Collector

Salem N. C., June 22, 1875.

## PAY YOUR TAXES.

The citizens of Forsyth County are respectfully informed that I have received from the Register the list of taxable property, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I shall attend

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At | Salem Hotel, | Saturday | July | 17th. |
| " | Crew's School House, | Monday | " | 19th. |
| " | Widow Clinard's, | Tuesday | " | 20th. |
| " | John Hasten's, | Wednesday | " | 21st. |
| " | Kernersville, | Thursday | " | 22nd. |
| " | Crim's X Roads, | Friday | " | 23rd. |
| " | Harden Hazelip's, | Saturday | " | 24th. |
| " | Old Town, | Monday | " | 26th. |
| " | Benj. Hampton's, | Tuesday | " | 27th. |
| " | Lewisville, | Wednesday | " | 28th. |
| " | Vienna, | Thursday | " | 29th. |
| " | Side's, | Friday | " | 30th. |
| " | Bethania, | Saturday | " | 31st. |
| " | Bitting's Store, | Monday | August | 2nd. |
| " | Winston. | Tuesday and Wednesday | " | 3d & 4th. |

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Townships in this county their respective Taxes, which it is hoped they will conveniently and promptly pay. The tax is $2.10 on the poll, and 73 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other Property.

J. G. HILL, Sheriff of Forsyth.

Sheriff's Office June 21st 1875. No. 25 2w.


## SUMMER BOOKS.

New and Beautiful Editions of
Taylor's King David,
Spurgeon's Types and Emblem's,
Chamber of Peace,
King's Great South.
Brttish and American Poets,
with a complete assortment of
JUVENILE BOOKS, GAMES, PICTURE CUBES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

NOVELS.

Bound in Cloth and Paper, consisting of the most readable publications for the liesure hour.

Call at - - BOOK STORE.

VENTILATOR

## I WILL SEND

By mail free,
My new and copy-righted art of
**Secret or Cipher Writing,**
Sash and Door Fastener, and a good monthly paper one year for 50 cents. Address immediately "VENTILATOR," Mannington W. Virginia.

VENTILATOR

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST
## WRITING PAPERS
ever offered in this market. Initial Note from 20 to 25 cents a box.
BEAUTIFUL PAPETRIES 25, 50 and 75.
Very fair commercial Note 30 cents for five quires.
Envelopes from 50 cents a box.

## THOSE LONG DAYS
## HAVE COME,
Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the
BOOKSTORE.

## OIL! OIL! OIL! OIL!
Good Oil for Sewing Machines.
" " " Threshing "
" " " Mowing "
" " " All kinds of Machinery.
For sale at the SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Salem, N. C.
May, 13 No. 19.

All varieties Foundry Job Work done at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7.30, a. m.; due every day, except Sunday, by 6.10, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday: by 3 }p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 5, a. m due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8. a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

☞ See first page.

☞ See tax notices of county and town.

WE have the pleasure of announcing, that there will be a grand Concert given in the Music Hall, Salem, on next Saturday June 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of Salem Cornet Band.

The music for this occasion has been carefully selected by Prof. A. C. Meinung, and the performances promise to be a rich treat to all lovers of good music.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday afternoon, the citizens in the vicinity of Mr. E. A. Vogler's new building were startled by a tremendous crash of falling timbers. On hurrying to the spot, we found that a portion of the scaffolding had fallen, precipitating Mr. Vogler and his two sons, Jno. A. and C. W., who were engaged in painting the building, to the ground. Mr. E. A. Vogler received some painful, but not serious bruises; a heavy scaffold pole fell across John's back, injurying him considerably; and Charles received an ugly cut on the neck and a sprained ancle.

It was truly a miraculous escape, as the fall was some fifteen or twenty feet, among a quantity of lumber and brick. Dr. Siewers was promptly on hand, and rendered all necessary assistance. The two young men were quite sore Wednesday morning, but doing as well as could be expected.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. E. A. Vogler's new dwelling is fast approaching completion and makes a very fine appearance.

Col. R. L. Patterson is preparing to enlarge and otherwise improve his dwelling. His grounds have for years been most beautifully laid out, and the contemplated improvements will add much to their appearance.

Mr. J. W. Fries, is also at work improving the ground in front of his dwelling, adjacent to Col. Patterson's home.

Mr. Edward Butner occupies his new dwelling on Cherry Street.

We are pleased to note these improvements, hoping it may stimulate others to go and do likewise.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jas. Crumpler, of this place, had a portion of two fingers of his left hand cut off by a straw cutter, on Friday morning.

WE would again call attention to the springs beyond the creek, and the mineral spring on Marshall street, as localities which might be much improved and beautified at comparatively small expense, giving pleasant resorts to our people during the Summer months.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—A Lodge of this order was organized in Commissioner's Hall, yesterday afternoon. Several initiations at night.

There was considerable enthusiasm, if noisy demonstrations are any indication of it.

DEW BERRIES.—Our market is well supplied with dew berries, at prices varying from 3 to 5 cents a quart.

The early apple crop will prove almost a failure. The grape crop will be our main reliance for fruit, and we are glad to state that the vineyards in this neighborhood were never more promising.

WE are indebted to D. M. Zimmerman, Secretary and Treasurer of the Camden and Atlantic Rail Road Company, for an elegantly printed copy of "Sea Side Views of the City by the Sea," or better known as Atlantic city. The engravings are beautiful and the letter press interesting.

REV. W. W. ALBEA resigned his position as Postmaster of Winston. W. A. Walker, succeeds him.

GRASSHOPPERS.—We received a tin box containing a lot of grasshoppers from Dr. Kinyoun of Mo., last week. They were all dead, but gave a fair idea of the little pests, described by the worthy border in his communication, a few weeks since. They resemble our common medium sized grasshoppers.

THE many admirers of Paul H. Hayne, the distinguished poet of the South, will be glad to hear that he is engaged by the enterprising publisher of the Wilmington *Morning Star*, to contribute monthly articles to that lively and interesting daily. It will add much to the interest of the paper.

The Commencement exercises of Yadkin College, came off on Thursday last, A large number of people were in attendance, and the exercises creditable to all concerned.

Dr. Craven of Trinity College, delivered the Literary Address in his usual able manner.

At the close of the address nearly two thousand dollars were contributed towards building a chapel. The Salem Cornet Band enlivened the occasion with music.

LARGE TURTLE.—Mr. Causey has on exhibition a large Sea Turtle front of his Confectionary stand in Winston.

COUNTY EXHIBIT.—The amount of receipts paid into the hands of the county Treasurer of Forsyth from the general county taxes, exclusive of the capitation tax, from the 16th day of April, 1874, to the 15th day of June, 1875, was $12,242.91. Treasurer's commissions on this amount $183.64. Amount of disbursements for the same period $7,148.07. Treasurer's commissions on disbursements $107.22. Leaving a balance still in the hands of Treasurer of $4,803.88.—*Republican.*

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.—The Common School Teacher's examination will take place at the Court House, on Thursday, July 1st.

A DRIVE IN CALICOES,
16 Yards for ONE DOLLAR.
14 Yards GOOD for ONE DOLLAR.
10 Yards FINE for ONE DOLLAR.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, June 21st, 1875.

### AUGUST FLOWER.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect; such as sour stomack, sick headache, habitnal costiveness, impure blood, heart burn, waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C., and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle for ten cents. Try it.

*The Wilson Sewing Machine.*—Who cares for the *paltry "sum"* of 15 dollars saved in buying a Sewing Machine? The *man who cares* is the *farmer*, who makes his money by the sweat of his brow, and buys the "*Wilson*," the *best first class* machine yet made; and saves *his* 15 dollars to put in *his own* pocket where it *belongs*. The gentlemanly representatives of the high priced Sewing Machine Companies want this 15 dollars, but the *farmer worked for it*, and had *rather keep it himself*. The farmer is right every time. Before you buy a Sewing Machine, see and examine the *first-class, low priced* Wilson, for yourself and have a talk with A. M. JONES, Agent, Salem, N. C.
Forsyth, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Co's. N.C.

MORE NEW GOODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER.
June 9th 1875. J. L. FULKERSON,

THE GREATEST DRIVE THIS SEASON,
CHOICE CALICOES, AND FINE DRESS GOODS,
Cheaper than they have been in 15 years J. L, FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. June 9th 1875.

## THE MARKETS.

*Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co. Dealer in General Merchandise.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, | 85 a 90 | Salt | 1 60 a 0 00 |
| Wheat, | 1 25 a 1 25 | " American, | 0 00 |
| Flour, | 3 00 a 3 25 | Candles ada. | 18 a 20 |
| Meal, | 2½ a 0 | Oils, Linseed, | 0.00 a 1.25 |
| Chop, | 2 a 2 | " Kerosene, | 22 a 30 |
| Bacon | 15 a 18 | Sheetings, Fries' B. | 8½ |
| Pork, | 0 00 a 9 00 | " " A | 9 |
| Lard, | 12½ a 15 | Yarn, Fries. | 0 00 a 1 25 |
| Eggs, | 12 a 15 | Iron, | 5 a |
| Molasses, | 38 a 50 | Nails, | 5 a 00 |
| Cheese Fac. | 18 a 25 | Calf Skins, green, | 15 cts. |
| " Mount. | 15 a 20 | Tallow, | 8 a 10 |
| Butter | 20 a 25 | Beeswax, | 28 a 30 |
| Peas, | 80 a 00 | Clover Seed, | 0 00 a 8 00 |
| Apples, green, | 75 a 1 00 | Home grown; | 0.00 a 0.00 |
| dried, | 4 a 10 | Barrels Flour, Fruit | 50 |
| Potatoes, sw. | 75 a 80 | Brick, | 6.00 a 10.00 |
| " irish, | 1 25 a 000 | Shingles, | |
| Coffee, | 20 a 30 | Long leaf pine, | 4.50 a 5.50 |
| Sugar, | 8 a 15 | Hay, per cwt. | 50 a 60 |
| " crushed, | 15 a 18 | Rags, | 2½ a 3 |
| Dried peel., peach., | 12½ a 22 | Butter Beans, | 13 |
| " unpeel ½ " | 6 a 8 | Dried Cherries | 00 to 00 |
| Dried Blackberries, | 0 | | |

### WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| LUGS. | |
| Common, | $ 9 00 to 10 00 |
| Good working, | 10 50 to 10 50 |
| Bright medium smokers, | 12 50 to 15 00 |
| Fancy smokers, | 18 00 to 34 00 |
| LEAF. | |
| Common, | 10 00 to 12 00 |
| Good, | 12 00 to 16 00 |
| Medium wrappers, | 15 00 to 20 00 |
| Yellow do | 25 00 to 45 00 |
| Fancy, do | 50 00 to 75 00 |
| Mahogany medium, | 20 00 to 90 00 |
| " good, | 35 00 to 50 00 |

### Danville Tobacco Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lugs—Very Common, | 6.50 to 7 50 |
| " Medium, | 8.00 to 9.00 |
| Fine Smokers, | 9.50 to 35. |
| Leaf—Common, | 10.00 to 15. |
| " Good | 15.00 to 20. |
| Wrappers—Medium, | 25.00 to 30. |
| " Fine, | 40.00 to 50. |
| " Extra, | 50.00 to 75. |

### Richmond Tobacco Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| BLACK. | |
| LUGS—Very common | $ 6 50 to 7 50 |
| Medium to good | 8 00 to 9 00 |
| Extra | 9 50 to 11 00 |
| LEAF—Common | 9 50 to 10 00 |
| Medium | 12 00 to 13 00 |
| Good | 14 50 to 16 00 |
| Fine | 16 50 to 20 00 |
| Extra selections | 18 00 to 23 00 |
| BRIGHT. | |
| LUGS—Common to Medium | 10 00 to 12 00 |
| Good to Fine | 12 50 to 20 00 |
| Fine smoking | 22 50 to 30 00 |
| Extra smoking | 35 00 to 40 00 |
| LEAF—Common to medium | 10 00 to 12 00 |
| Good to fine | 12 50 to 16 00 |
| Extra fillers | 17 00 to 20 00 |
| WRAPPERS—Common | 18 00 to 25 00 |
| Medium to good | 30 00 to 45 00 |
| Fine | 50 00 to 80 00 |
| Extra | 80 00 to 165 00 |
| MAHOGANY. | |
| WRAPPERS—Common to medium | 15 00 to 20 00 |
| Good to fine | 35 00 to 40 00 |
| Extra | 50 00 to 65 00 |

**Fayetteville,** June 10.—Bacon 14 a 16 Flour, $0.00 a $0 00; Corn 0 00 a 1 15; Oats 85 a 00; Rye, $0 00; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Lard, 17½ a 18; Brandy, $2 00; Whisky, corn, $1 50 a $1 70; rye, a $2 00 a $2 25; Salt, $1 50 a 1 60.

**Charlotte.** June 10.— Bacon 000 a 000; Flour, $3 50 a $4 00; Corn, 00 a 1 00; Oats, 00 00; Wheat, $1 40 a $1 40; Brandy, $1 75 a $2 00.

HOME EVIDENCE. FOR THE
WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Forsyth County, N. C., do cheerfully and most respectfully say to persons desirous of purchasing a *reliable Sewing Machine* for their family use, that we have in use in our families, one of the *Wilson New Uunderfeed Shuttle Sewing Machines*, as sold by Mr. A. M. Jones, Agent here, and find them to do all family sewing, on both *coarse* and *fine* fabrics with ease, and to our satisfaction, and believe them to be unsurpassed for general family purposes, by *any machine* now before the public, besides being much *lower* in *price* than any *other* of the *first-class machines:*

| | |
|---|---|
| H. L. Shore, | Dr. Henry T. Bahnson, |
| Wm. Detmar, | H. W. Shore P. Master, |
| C. A. Winkler, | A. C. Vogler, |
| Mrs. A. Brown, Tailoress, | S. T. Mickey, |
| S. J. Veach, | R. T. Linville, |
| E. A. Vogler, | Mrs. John Nicholson, |
| Dr. J. W. Hunter, | Mrs. Judge T. J. Wilson, |
| F. W. Meller, | Miss A. F. Butner, |
| Mrs C. H. Wiley, | Frank Stafford, |
| Albert S. Jones, | Mrs. Bettie Brooks, |
| Mrs. Bettie Laugenour, | J. H. Zevely, Druggist, |

W. A. Lemly, Cashier Salem Bank.

Any one desiring or hoping for stronger or better evidence than the above, that the "Wilson" is not *only* the *cheapest* but the *very best first-class Sewing Machine* yet made, for all *classes* of *family* sewing, shall find their desires fail or their hopes perlsh; for *better evidence* hath *no machine*, no matter *what* the *class* or what the *price*.

Apply to A. M. JONES, Agent, Salem, N. C.
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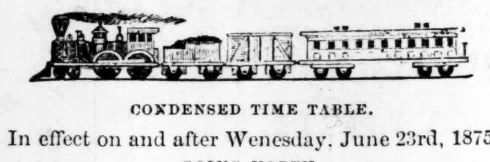

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Wenesday, June 23rd, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'R. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte, | 9.24 P. M. | 5.55 A. M. |
| " Air-line Junction, | 9.32 " | 6.20 " |
| " Salisbury, | 11.58 " | 8.34 " |
| " Greensboro, | 3.00 A. M. | 10.55 " |
| " Danville, | 6.20 " | 1.12 P. M. |
| " Dundee, | 6.30 " | 1.20 " |
| " Burkville, | 11.35 " | 6.07 " |
| Arrive Richmond, | 2.22 P.M. | 8.47 " |

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'R. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Richmond, | 1.38 P. M. | 5.08 A. M. |
| " Burkville, | 4.52 " | 8.35 " |
| " Dundee, | 10.33 " | 1.14 P. M. |
| " Danville, | 10.39 " | 1.17 " |
| " Greensboro, | 2.45 A. M. | 3.58 " |
| " Salisbury, | 5.27 " | 6.16 " |
| " Air-line Junction, | 7.55 " | 8.25 " |
| Arrive Charlotte, | 8.03 A. M. | 8.33 " |

| STATIONS. | GOING EAST. MAIL. | | GOING WEST MAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 3.00 A. M. | Arrive | 2.00 A.M. |
| " Comp'y Shops, | 4.3) " | Leaves | 12.38 " |
| " Raleigh, | 8.33 A. M. | " | 8.10 " |
| Arrive Goldsboro, | 11.30 A. M. | " | 5.00 P.M. |

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, - - - | 4.30, P. M. |
| Arrive at Salem, - - - | 6.13 P. M. |
| Leave Salem, - - - - | 8.40, A. M. |
| Arrive at Greensboro, - - - | 10 33 A. M. |

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 8.10 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.43, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35. a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.

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NOTE.—Mark envelope "For Publishing Dep't."

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The best in the world for Ginning Cotton, Grinding Corn, Sawing Lumber, and General Farm or Plantation Purposes. Stationary Engines and Boilers of all sizes and for all uses. Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, and General Machinery.—Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Circulars and prices to the
CHILECOTHE FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS,
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☞ Please say in what paper you saw this.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY sent by Express with privilege to open packages and examine goods before paying for them. Write for prices. L. G. Grady, Hallifax, N. C.

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Speedily cured by DR. BECK'S only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address
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$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free.
P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

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EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

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A large stock at reasonable rates. New Catalogue for 1875-'76, with full description of fruits sent free. Address
CRAFT & SAILOR, Red Plains,
Yadkin County, N. C.

The Caldwell Thresher & Cleaner.
MOUNTED ON WHEELS.

Simple! Cheap! Durable! Efficient! Has but one belt on thresher. Six mules will give it plenty of power. It requires but few hands to work it.—Send in your orders early. Sent for circulars or call at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.
June 3, 1875.-22.

NEW PAPETRIES.—
Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Auroria Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note,
put up in neat boxes. See first class papers at BOOK STORE.

JOHN D. SIEWERS,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
AT THE OLD STAND,
SALEM, - - N. C.

FURNITURE always on hand or made to order.
ALSO
Ready Made Coffins,
of various sizes and finish.

Orders for FURNITURE OR COFFINS promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times.
"AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST."
January 21, 1875.

The SALEM PLOW *will not choke*. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem N. C.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety a the Salem Bookstore.

WM. G. BAHNSON & CO.
Builders and Repairers of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

WE have secured the services of competent workmen, and flatter ourselves able to please all our friends and the public generally, in the style, quality and price of our work.

Call and examine our collection of patterns to which we are constantly adding.

All first class work guaranteed.
W. G. BAHNSON & CO.,
Opposite J. W. Fries' Tanyard, SALEM, N. C.
Feb 25,1875-8

Mrs. J. E. Mickey,
Salem, N. C.,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where she has carefully selected a complete stock of
MILLINERY GOODS
of the latest, best, and moat fashionable styles.

Ladies are request to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. E. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C.,

Manufacturers and deals in all kinds of TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail, A complete assortment always in Store.

NORTHERN AND GREENSBORO STOVES always on hand and sold at prices which cannot fail to please.

Besides the above I have a full lot of
General Merchandise
of every description, at accommodating prices, for cash or barter.

ONE AND TWO HORSE WAGONS
of various Manufactures always on hand.

Thankkful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.
Salem, N. C. May 13, 1875. No. 19-3m.

SPRING · GREETING.

*To our numerous Customers:*

*We have the pleasure of stating to you that our sales for the past year were very satisfactory, and that our facilities for supplying your wants, are greater than ever.*

*We write to advise you of the large and complete assortment of Goods which we have recently purchased for CASH, in the Northern Cities, and are now offering for sale.*

*To enumerate the many articles of our stock is unnecessary, since you all know the various lines of merchandise that we keep. We can only assure you that we have a very full and attractive supply of Goods, and that our prices are as* LOW AS THE LOWEST.

*We hope that our present customers may continue their dealings with us, and that other friends and strangers may give us a call before supplying their needs. To all we ex-tenda cor dial welcome.*

*Gratefully,*
PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 15th, 1875

Another Candidate
FOR
PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and
Entirely New Stock of
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
which they offer to the public
AT REDUCED PRICES.

MR. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 8th, 1875.-14-tf.

A BARGAIN.

PATTERSON & CO., have on consignment 3 hogsheads of SYRUP, which they offer at the extremely low price of 25 cents per gallon—by the package. Merchants are requested to call and examine.
Salem, N. C., May 27, 1875-21 1m.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

The Wilson Sewing Machine is comparatively a new machine, patented and put upon the market in 1871; since that time the Company have made and sold 200 thousand machines.

This record of sales for the *first 4 years of existence*, has no *parallel* in the *history* of any *other* Sewing Machine Company that was ever organized. These are *facts* that no *sophistry* can *overleap*, and no *stretch* of *human ingenuity evade*. Apply to
A. M. JONES, *Agent*,
Salem, N. C.

M. H. LANGFELD. M. H. LANGFELD.

# $50,000!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

I am now Prepared to offer Special Bargains in

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods, &c., &c., &c.

I HAVE A STOCK OF UPWARDS OF
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Which having been paid for in ☞ CASH, and having been bought in the Eastern Markets at the very LOWEST figures,

☞ I BOTH CAN AND WILL UNDERSELL ANY COMPETION WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES.

FIRST CLASS GOODS ONLY.

I have given FOUR WEEKS undivided attention to the selection of a stock in the East, which in QUALITY and PRICE, was especially designed for this market, and will clearly show that I have made the interests of my customers my sole aim.

FIVE REASONS WHY I CAN UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITION.

1st. I personally superintend the purchase and sale of my Stock.

2nd. I buy only for CASH, and my discounts are already, a very heavy portion of the profits of others.

3rd. Having a buyer constantly in the Northern markets, can always give my patrons the benefit of any decline, and am prepared to offer novelties.

4th. Having TWO stores, I buy in LARGE QUANTITIES, and from FIRST HANDS only, and thereby save the Jobbers' profit, in the purchase of my stock.

5th. I have pruned my expenses to the very lowest figures, and give my customers benefit of same.

Thanking my friends and the community at large for their kind encouragement in the past, I now assure them that I will endeavor to do more than deserve it in the future, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

JOBBING A SPECALTY.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WINSTON, N. C., APRIL 8th, 1875.

WOMMACK & CO.
HAVE
A SPLENDID STOCK
OF GOODS.
☞ GO AND SEE THEM. ☜

CHOICE
BOOKS
FOR SUMMER READING
Book Store.

Poems, Travels, Histories, and Novels,
with a full line of Stationery and Fancy Goods.

## Poetry.

### FARMER JOHN.

Home from his journey Farmer John
Arrived this morning safe and sound,
His black coat off, and his old clothes on,
"Now I'm myself!" says Farmer John;
And he thinks, "I'll look around."
Up leaps the dog; "Get down you pup!
Are you so glad you would eat me up?"
The old cow lows at the gate to meet him;
The horses prick up their ears to meet him;
"Well, well, old Bay!
Ha, ha, old Gray!
Do you get good feed when I am away?

"You have not a rib!" says Farmer John;
"The cattle are looking round and sleek;
The colt is going to be a roan!
And a beauty too; how he has grown!
We'll wean the calf next week."
Says Farmer John: "When I ve been off,
To call you again about the trough,
And watch you, and pet you, while you drink,
Is a greater comfort than you can think!"
And he pats old Bay,
And he slaps old Gray;
"Ah, this is the comfort of going away!

For after all," says Farmer John,
'The best of a journey is getting home.
I've seen great sights; but would I give
This spot and the peaceful life I live,
For all their Paris and Rome?
These hills for the city's stifled air,
And big hotels all bustle and glare,
Land all houses, and roads all stones,
That deafen your ears and batter your bones?
Would you, old Bay?
Would you, old Gray?
That's what one gets by going away!

There money is king," says Farmer John;
"And Fashion is queen; and its mighty queer,
To see how sometimes, while the man,
Is raking and scraping all he can,
The wife spends every year,
Enough you would think for a score of wives,
To keep them in luxury all their lives!
The town is a perfect Babylon
To a quiet chap," says Farmer John.
"You see, old Bay,
You see, old Gray,
I'm wiser than when I went away.

I've found out this," says Farmer John,
"That happiness is not bought and sold,
And clutched in a life of waste and hurry,
In nights of pleasure, and days of worry,
And wealth isn't all in gold.
Mortgage and stocks and ten per cent.,
But in simple ways and sweet content,
Few wants, pure hopes, and noble ends,
Some land to till, and a few good friends,
Like you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray;
That's what I've learned by going away."

And a happy man is Farmer John,
O, a rich and happy man is he:
He sees the peas and pumpkins growing,
The corn in tassel, the buckwheat blowing,
And fruit on vine and tree;
The large kind oxen look their thanks
As he rubs their foreheads and strokes their flanks;
The doves light round him, and strut and coo,
Says Farmer John, "I'll take you too,
And you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray,
Next time I travel so far away!"

## Humorous.

### MR. COFFIN'S SPELLING MATCH.

The other evening old Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, who live on Brush street, sat in their cosey back parlor; he reading the newspaper, and she knitting, and the family cat stretched out under the stove, and sighed and felt sorry for cats so well fixed. It was a happy, contented household, and there was love in his heart as Mr. Coffin put down his newspaper and remarked:

'I see that the whole country is becoming excited about spelling schools.'

'Well, its good to know how to spell,' replied the wife. 'I didn't have the chance some girls had, but I pride myself that I can spell almost any word that comes along.'

'I'll see about that,' he laughed; 'now come, spell buggy.'

'Humph! that's nothing—b-u-g-g-y, buggy,' she replied.

'Missed the first time—ha! ha!' he roared, slapping his leg.

'Not much—that was right.'

'It was, eh? Well, I'd like to see anybody get two g's into buggy, I would.'

'But it's spelled with two g's, and any schoolboy will tell you so,' she persisted.

'Well, I know a durn sight better than that!' he exclaimed, striking the table with his fist.

'I don't care what you know!' she squeaked, 'I know that there are two g's in buggy.'

'Do you mean to tell me that I've forgotten how to spell?' he asked.

'It looks that way.'

'It does, eh? Well, I want you and all your relations to understand that I know more about spelling than the whole caboodle of you strung on a wire.'

'And I want you to understand, Jonathan Coffin, that you are an ignorant old blockhead, when you don't put two g's in buggy—yes, you are!'

'Don't talk that way to me,' he replied, warningly.

"And don't shake your fist at me?' she replied.

'Who's a-shaking his fist?'

'You were.'

'That's a lie—an infernal lie!'

'Don't call me a liar, you old bazaar! I've put up with your meanness for forty years past, but don't call me a liar, and don't lay a hand on me.'

'Do you want a divorce?' he shouted, springing up; 'you can go now this minute!'

'Don't spit in my face—don't you dare do it, or I'll make a dead man of you,' she warned.

'I haven't spit in your freckled old vissage, yet, but I may, if you provoke me further.'

'Who's got a freckled face, you old turkey-buzzard!'

That was a little too much. He made a motion as if he would strike, and she seized him by the neck tie. Then he reached out and grabbed her right ear, and tried to lift her off her feet, but she twisted up on the neck tie until his tongue ran out.

"Let go of me, you old fiend!' she screamed.

"Git down on your knees and beg my pardon, you old wild cat,' he replied.

They surged and swayed and struggled and the peaceful cat was disturbed by the overturning table, and had her back broken, while the clock fell down and the pictures danced round. The woman finally shut off her husband's supply of wind, and flopped him, and as she bumped his head up and down and scattered his gray hairs, she shouted in a terrible voice:

"You want to get up another spelling school with me, don't you?

He was seen limping around the yard, yesterday, a stocking around his throat, and she had a court-plaster on her nose, and one finger tied up. He wore the look of a martyr, while she had the bearing of a victor, and, from this time out 'buggy' will be spelled with two gg's in that house.—*Detroit Free Press.*


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RALEIGH, N. C.

The only ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States.

The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

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The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

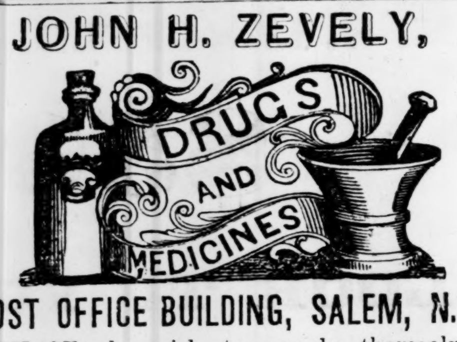
On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South. Serial and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the fireside: several columns will be specially devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life.

No family should be without it.

Subscription price only $2 per annum.

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor
Raleigh, N. C.

## JOHN H. ZEVELY,

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"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."
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POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address the TRIBUNE, N. Y. No. 11, 1y.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer.
No. 11. 1y. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article SALEABLE AS FLOUR. Profits immense. Package free. Address, BUCKEYE M'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio. No. 11. 1y.

## A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
**Departments of the Government**
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79 Washington City, D. C.

## SAY!!

### Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

### THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.–10

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PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
WM. H. BERNARD
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THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS in town at

### F. W. Meller's Bazaar,

now on hand and still more coming, such as CHINA, GLASS, PARIAN, MARBLE, LAVA WARE, &c., as well as a good assortment of DOLLS, COMMON TOYS, &c., for the little folks.

Also all kinds of CONFECTIONERY such as fresh, plain and fancy CANDIES, CAKES, ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, FIGS, RAISINS, DATES, CURRANTS, CITRON, and all kinds of FRESH NUTS.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a generous public, I hope, by a close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Remember, our establishment is headquarters for FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFECTIONS.

F. W. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
**AUTOGRAPH AND WRITING ALBUMS,**
AT THE BOOK STORE.

## FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

## J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT
TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES
**GOOD BUYING**
Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a
**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.**

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

**China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,**
FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES'WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

☞ New Styles of Goods received every few days.

J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C. April 15, 1875. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUAR

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!!

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET GOOD BARGAINS.
☞ GO TO THE BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,
*East Side Court-House Square,*
**WINSTON, N. C.,**
OF
**BRAFMAN & SCHRÖDER,**

WHO beg to call the attention of their many patrons and the public generally, to their NEW AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

**SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,**
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS.

Having just returned from Baltimore, after a two weeks' careful selection of stock, we are prepared to sell at **Less Figures** than any other dealer in this or adjoining counties, having the advantage of **Manufacturing our own Goods.** We are prepared to sell either

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READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

☞ **COUNTRY MERCHANTS** would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to SUPPLY THEIR WANTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**Clothing Cut and made to Order a specialty.**

April 8th, 1875–14–3m.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President..
SEATON GALES, Secretary. P LASKI COWPER Supervisor,

## NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCECOMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
**On the Most Reasonable Terms.**

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜
☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N

## HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN*
General Merchandise,
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**
**FERTILIZERS,**
GUANO, PLASTERS, &c.,

*HONEST AND FAIR DEALING OUR MOTTO.*

OUR STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

is now complete, comprising all classes usually kept by us, every cent of which were bought for cash and will be sold for a small profit. As our house is the oldest, largest, best known and does the largest business of any house in either town, it is useless to enumerate the articles comprising our stock, but we wish to call attention to our fine Shoes for Ladies, manufactured expressly for us by the Winchester, Va., Shoe factory, every pair warranted, also to our stock of Charlottsville, Va., Cassimeres, Bleached and Brown Domestics and Shirtings, Dress Goods, Cottonades, &c. An examination of our stock and prices will show that we mean what we say and say what we mean. We offer no baits, nor resort to no rascally tricks to catch trade.—We invite everybody to examine our goods and prices. Country merchants will find it to their interest to deal with us.

**Buy only the best and most Reliable Fertilizer.**

JUST RE EIVED AND FOR SALE

| | |
|---|---|
| 350 Bags Genuine Guano at | $ 80 00 |
| 580 Bags Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate | 55 00 |
| 80 Bags Watson & Clarks Super Phosphate | 55 00 |
| 100 Bags Pacific Guano | 55 00 |
| 100 Bags Zell Tobacco Fertilizer | 65 00 |

Also a large stock of all sorts and sizes of **THE WATT PLOWS.**

## NURSERY AGENCY.

### Very Choice Trees and Plants.

HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. S. Bellis' extensive "Butterwood Nursery," located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.

I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEATRICE, LOUISE and RIVERS—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. Bellis commenced packing his Beatrice, last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them to New York, where they ALL arrived in PERFECT ORDER, and sold for $6 to $8 per bushel crate.—Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

Prices of Beatrice, Louise and Rivers $4 per doz and $20 per 100. Other varieties, as per Catalogue.

I would also direct attention to the NEWMAN SEEDLING STRAWBERRY of Southern origin, well known and very highly esteemed for a number of years,—but until recently, closely held in private hands.—This berry is large, of finer flavor than Wilson's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.

Prices of Plants.—50 cents per doz; $3 50 per 100; $20 per 1000.

A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand. Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.

E. W. LINEBACK.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

## A CARD.

The Supreme Court, having by their judgment, replaced on the Bench, the late incumbent in this District:

I notify my friends and the public, that I have resumed the practice of the law, in the Counties of Stokes, Davie, Davidson and Forsyth.

Prompt attention will be given to legal business entrusted to me.

THOS. J. WILSON.
Winston, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1875.

The SALEM PLOWS work well in all kinds of soil. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

## UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW

**SPRING & SUMMER**
**HATS AND BONNETS,**
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

**Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line,
**Jet Jewelry and Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very libera encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., April 22, 1875.-15-tf.

Go to the Salem Agricultural Works for PLOWS, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Grain Drills, Horse Rakes, Fead Cutters, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, or any other Agricultural Implements.

## PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.
In effect on and after Sunday, June 6th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'R. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte, | 9.24 P. M. | 5.55 A. M. |
| " Air-line Junction, | 9.32 " | 6.20 " |
| " Salisbury, | 11.58 " | 8.34 " |
| " Greensboro, | 3.00 A. M. | 10.55 " |
| " Danville, | 6.20 " | 1.12 P. M. |
| " Dundee, | 6.30 " | 1.20 " |
| " Burkville, | 11.35 " | 6.07 " |
| Arrive Richmond, | 2.22 P.M. | 8.47 " |

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'R. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Richmond, | 1.38 P. M. | 5.08 A. M. |
| " Burkville, | 4.52 " | 8.35 " |
| " Dundee, | 10.33 " | 1.14 P. M. |
| " Danville, | 10.39 " | 1.17 " |
| " Greensboro, | 2.45 A. M. | 3.58 " |
| " Salisbury, | 5.27 " | 6.16 " |
| " Air-line Junction, | 7.55 " | 8.25 " |
| Arrive Charlotte, | 8.03 A. M. | 8.33 " |

| STATIONS. | GOING EAST. MAIL. | | GOING WEST MAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 3.00 A. M. | Arrive | 2.00 A.M. |
| " Comp'y Shops, | 4.4[illegible] " | Leaves | 12.17 " |
| " Raleigh, | 9.00 A. M. | " | 7.50 " |
| Arrive Goldsboro, | 12.15 P. M. | " | 4.00 P.M |

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 4.30, P. M. |
| Arrive at Salem, | 6.13 P. M. |
| Leave Salem | 8.40, A. M. |
| Arrive at Greensboro, | 10 33 A. M. |

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.20 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.43, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35. a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

For further information, address
S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.
T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

## GO TO THE BARGAIN STORE!

### PFOHL & STOCKTON

Winston, N. C.,
**Wholesale and Retail**
**MERCHANTS.**

JOSEPH STOCKTON has just re turned from the Northern Markets where he has laid in the largest stock of

**SPRING GOODS**

Ever before purchased by his house, and as they were bought low for cash, they defy all competition for ELEGANCE VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS, and the public will find it

☞ TRUE ECONOMY ☜

to purchase from them.

Our customers will find a full line of *Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Jeans, Domestics, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries,* and everything else desired in this market.

☞ By persistent, legitimate and honest efforts, we have labored to make, and have succeeded in establishing the reputation that our house is the cheapest

**BARGAIN STORE**

in this section of the State.

☞ Our purchases are made direct from MANUFACTURERS, or their agents, and our patrons are hereby assured, that we intend in the future, (and we offer our past as a guarantee of the future,) to sustain the reputation of selling good, reliable Goods at a small advance on cost.

**Wholesale Department**

☞ We cordially invite the merchants of Western North Carolina to buy from us at New York prices, thereby saving time and expenses.

## AT COST!

WITH a view to a change of business, we offer our entire stock of

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

either in JOB LOTS or at RETAIL at cost.

As our stock embraces a good assortment of the best Gent's, Ladies' and Children's fine work, also

**Men's, Boy's, Women's and Misses' HEAVY SHOES**

from the best Manufacturers, great inducements are offered to the purchaser to *call early.*

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.
Main Street, Salem, N. C.
April 22, 1875.

## To the Debtors of E. L. HEGE AND HEGE BROTHERS,

*BANKRUPTS.*

YOU are hereby distinctly *notified* to come and make *payment* at once to the undersigned, or proceedings, without delay, will be taken to enforce the payment of these debts in the United States Court where the homestead exemptions have re cently been over-ruled.

J. W. HUNTER, Assignee.
April 22, 1875.

The Salem Plows are sure to please Manu factured by the Salem Agricultura Works, Salem, N. C.

## FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

For sale at prices to suit the times.

LIGHT running and very quiet, has long been tested as a first class

MACHINE,

and being made of the finest steel, having no wire springs, cog-wheels or cams to get out of order, its

**DURABILITY IS UNQUESTIONABLE**

and perfect working is not to be surpassed. Has a shuttle making the stitch alike on both sides, has

THE REVERSIBLE FEED.

sewing backwards or forwards as no other machine can do.

This being a great convenience in fastening seams. We furnish a

SIDE OR BACK FEED,

to suit the purchaser, and further, we

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

We allow a discount from our present LOW PRICES, TO CLUBS OF THREE,

Send your orders and we will see that proper instruction is given you in the use of the machine and that you are fully satisfied in your choice.

Always on hand. Machines of other makes which have been taken in exchange, for sale very low.

***Agents Wanted.***

F. G. CARTLAND,
General Agent for the Company.
Greensboro, N. C.

☞ **R. G. CHURCH, Agt., for Forsyth.**

## Ornamental Plants.

Agency Established in Salem.

THE Subscriber is pleased to announce that Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ has been appointed Agent for Salem and vicinity of the Kelvyn Nursery.—Shade Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dutch Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, and Hardy Border Plants in 1800 varieties, grown in North Carolina, and adapted to our wants. Prices as low as any reputable house in the United States. Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of the Agent. Plans furnished for the entire improvement of Public and Private Grounds, and the outfit of trees and lowers supplied. References in any part of the State.

C. B. DENSON,
Nov. 12, 1874. Pittsboro, N. C.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a lifetime. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 75.1818, -7-9m.

## JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S BOOKSTORE

| | |
|---|---|
| HEARTS AND HANDS, by Miss Fisher, | 50 cts. |
| A HERO & A MARTYR, | 15 " |
| TREASURE HUNTERS, | 40 " |
| JACK'S SISTER, | 75 " |
| KING OF NO-LAND, | 25 " |
| SYLVIA'S CHOICE, | 50 " |
| A STRANGE WORLD, | 75 " |
| JESSIE TRIM, | 50 " |
| HAGARENE, | 75 " |

The above Novels are all fresh, and embrace the best of the late editions.

### VANCE'S SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have these charming papers now in Press, and on, or before, the middle of May, will OFFER THEM TO THE PUBLIC At a price which will put it within the reach of all classes. The volume will also contain THE MEMORIAL POEM RECITED BY MR. JAMES BARRON HOPE ON BEHALF OF THE LADIES OF WARREN COUNTY ON THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO GEN. LEE'S DAUGHTER IN THAT COUNTY ON THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1868.

The volume will be octaco in size, [illegible] paper, of great typographical e[illegible] and will contain some sketches [illegible] NEVER BEFORE GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

**James Barron Hope & Co.,** Publishers,
NORFOLK LANDMARK, Norfolk, Va.

## Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land,

Terms easy to purchasers,

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order,

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to
Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES

## NEW STYLES Paper and Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE,
CONSISTING OF
REPPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD.
ARLINGTON PAPETERIES.
CODLIN & SHORT'S PAPETERIES, two styles envelopes in a box.
DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS.

## THOS. R PURNELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.